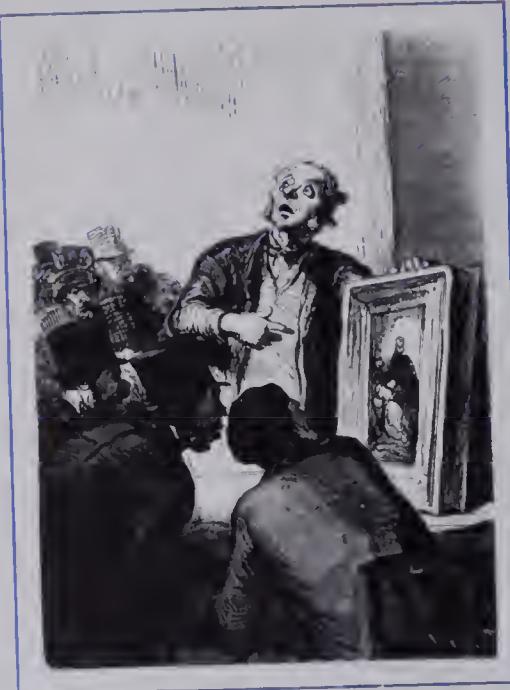


BIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE

WOBURN ABBEY

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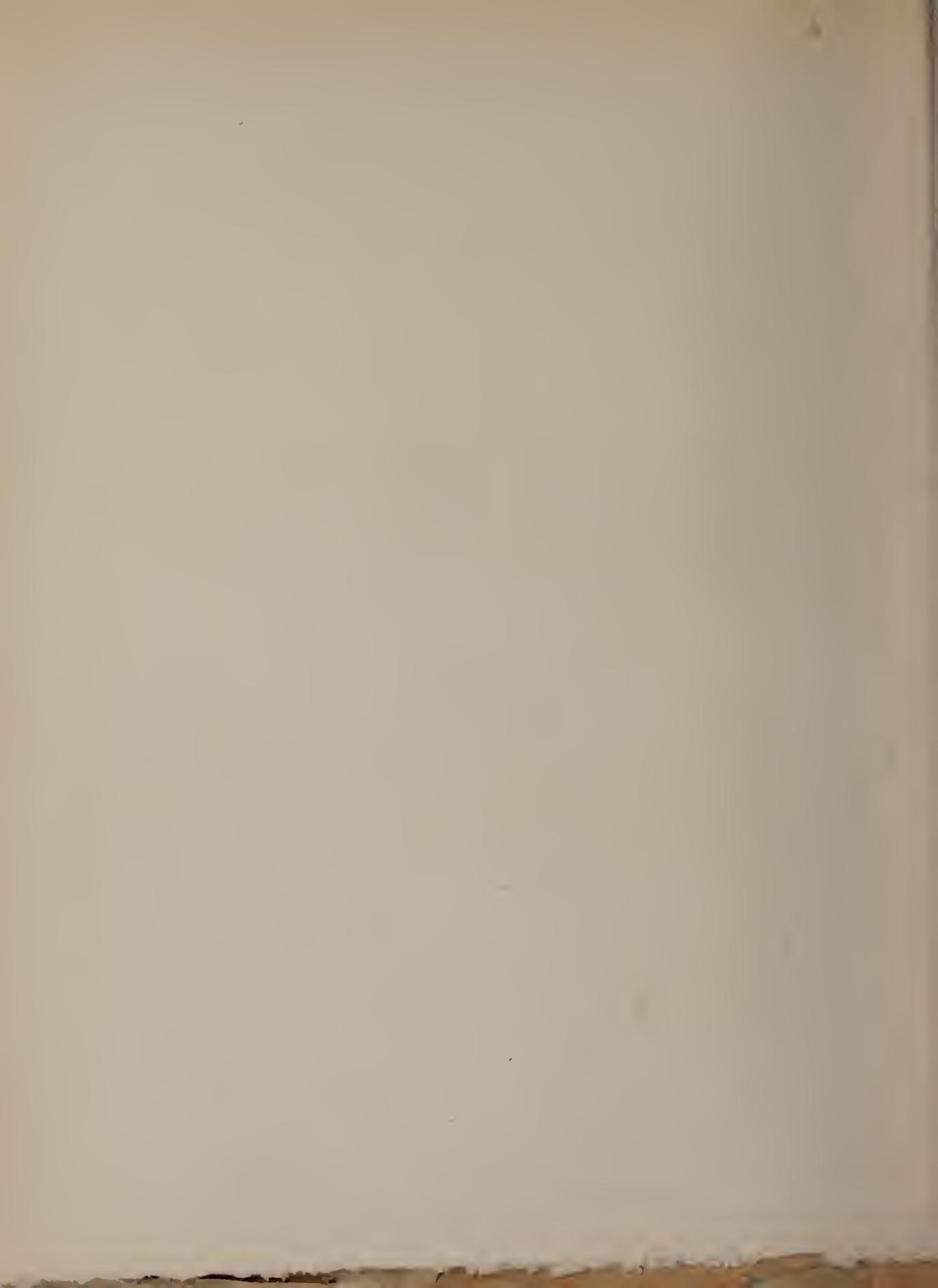








BIOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE



BIOGRAPHICAL  
CATALOGUE  
OF THE PICTURES AT  
WOBURN ABBEY

COMPILED BY  
ADELINE MARIE BEDFORD  
AND ELA M. S. RUSSELL

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VOL. II.

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*'CHE SARÀ, SARÀ.'*

LONDON: ELLIOT STOCK

1892

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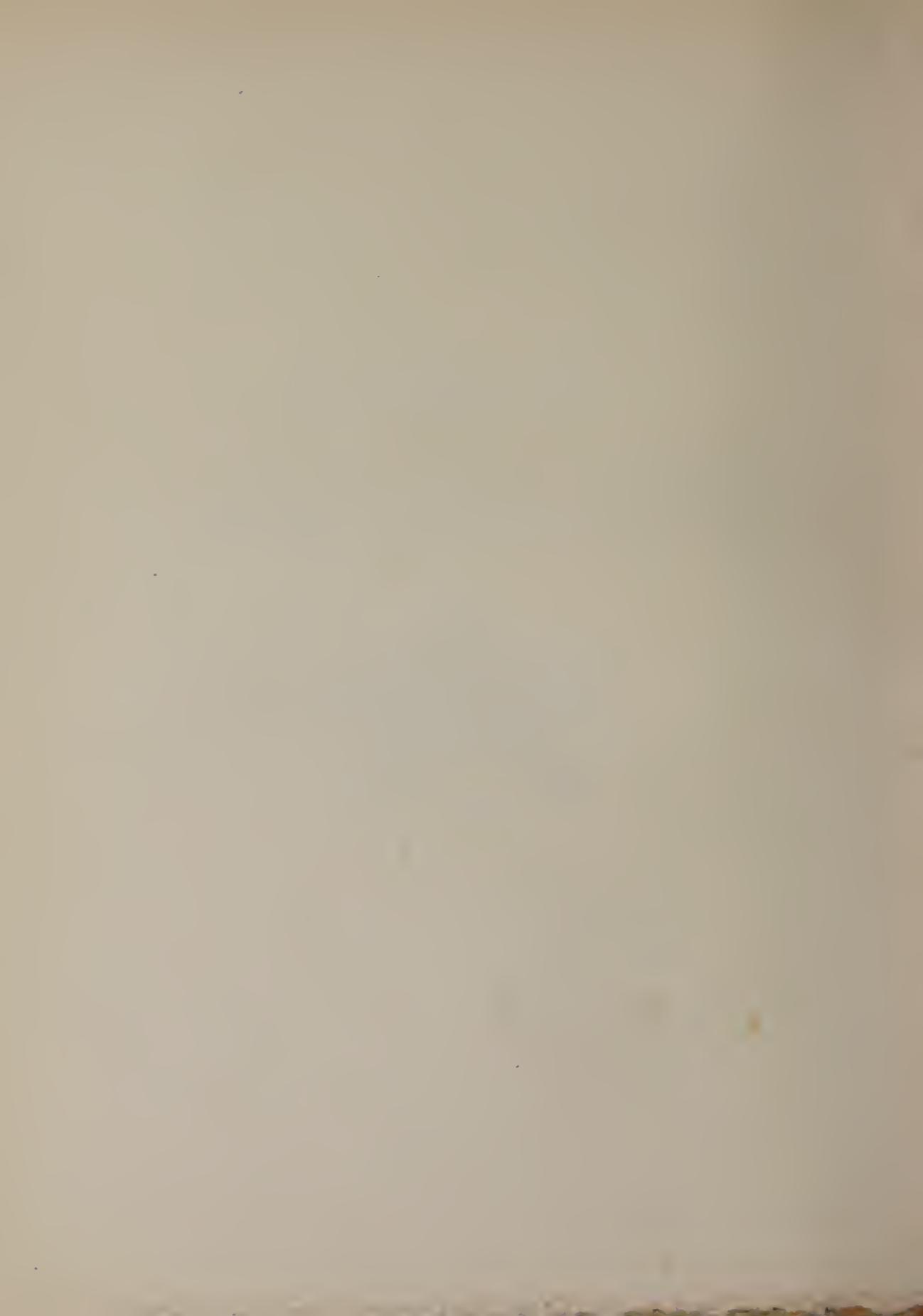
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## PRINCE ALBERT'S SITTING-ROOM









JOHN,  
Second Earl of Upper Ossory,  
With HIS BROTHER AND SISTER, afterwards General the  
Hon. Richard Fitz-Patrick and Lady Mary Fox.

BORN 1745.                    DIED 1818.

*By G. Knapton.*

## PRINCE ALBERT'S SITTING-ROOM.

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No. 267.

JOHN, SECOND EARL OF UPPER OSSORY,  
WITH HIS BROTHER AND SISTER,  
AFTERWARDS GEN<sup>L</sup>: THE HON. RICHARD  
FITZPATRICK AND LADY MARY FOX.

BORN 1745, DIED 1818.

BY G. KNAPTON.

*Represented as children, full-length figures, life size, playing in an open garden, with a summer-house and fountain in the background. Lady Mary, in a long pink frock, white apron, and frilled cap, supports her younger brother, dressed in a white frock and cap like a girl, standing in a fanciful, gilt shell-shaped chariot, which the elder boy is endeavouring to guide by a long red handle. The boy wears a grey suit and knee-breeches. A spade and black hat lie on the ground in the right-hand corner. A coat-of-arms decorates the front of the car. Light admitted from the right-hand side. The action of the figures is spirited and original, and the picture may be regarded as one of the best specimens of Knapton's abilities. Canvas, 72 in. by 59 in.*



JOHN, second Earl of Upper Ossory, succeeded his father in 1758, when only thirteen years of age. The Earldom of Upper Ossory (in the peerage of Ireland) had been conferred on Lord Gowran, his father, in 1751; but he represented the county of Bedford after that date. He married

Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of John, first Earl Gower, and sister to Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford. She survived her husband, and in 1759 married Richard Vernon, M.P. for Tavistock, one of the secretaries of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The second Lord Ossory was therefore first cousin to Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, and the closest friendship existed between them. Horace Walpole, in a letter dated Paris 1765, thus speaks of him : 'The man I have liked best in Paris is an Englishman, Lord Ossory, who is one of the most sensible young men I ever saw, with a great deal of Lord Tavistock in his manner.'

After the death of Lord Tavistock from an accident in the hunting-field, Lord Ossory was chosen to succeed him as member for the county of Bedford. He was raised to the British Peerage as Baron Upper Ossory in 1794. In 1769, when twenty-four years of age, he married Anne Liddell, daughter of Lord Ravensworth, who had been divorced under an Act of Parliament from the Duke of Grafton. This lady corresponded for nearly thirty years with Horace Walpole, and his letters to her were collected and published in 1848. Her letters to him have not been preserved; they do not appear to have had any literary merit, though she is described by contemporaries as being gifted with high endowments of mind and person, high spirited and noble in her ways of thinking, and generous in her disposition. Horace Walpole himself speaks of her as

'the most agreeable woman in the world.' His good opinion of Lord Ossory seems to have been heightened by the fact of his marriage with this accomplished lady ; for, on writing to congratulate Lady Ossory on the event, he says : 'I have for some time known the goodness and good sense of Lord Ossory, and your ladyship must be very partial to him indeed before I shall think your affection misplaced.' The following extract from Lord Ossory's MSS. could not, we may be sure, have come under his eye, or he might have modified the opinion he had formed of the 'good sense' of the writer. In comparing the social talents of the best talkers of the day, Lord Ossory says : 'Horace Walpole was an agreeable, lively man, very affected, always aiming at wit, in which he fell very far short of his old friend, George Selwyn, who possessed it in the most genuine and indescribable degree. Hare's conversation abounded with wit, and, perhaps of a more lively kind, so did Burke's, though with much alloy of bad taste ; but upon the whole, my brother, the General, was the most agreeable man in society of any of them.'

Horace Walpole (who succeeded to the title of Lord Orford late in life) was a frequent guest at Ampthill Park, the house of Lord and Lady Ossory. It is a place full of interest for the antiquarian. The manor of Ampthill is mentioned in the Norman Survey as having belonged to the Albini family, and, passing subsequently to the St. Amands and Beauchamps, became under the reign of Henry IV. the property of Sir

John Cornwall, a knight renowned for military prowess. He distinguished himself at a tournament at York in 1401, and won the hand of the King's sister, the widowed Duchess of Exeter, for whom it is said he built the Castle of Ampthill. Sir John was created Lord Fanehope in 1433, and in 1442 Baron of Milbrook. The manor and lands passed to his wife's son, the Duke of Exeter, in default of direct heirs, and are next traced to the family of Grey, Reginald Grey, Earl of Kent, having possessed them in 1524. Not long after they came into the King's hands, and it was in the Castle of Ampthill that Queen Katherine of Aragon passed some time previous to her final divorce from Henry VIII. A cross erected by Lord Ossory on the site of the Castle stands in Ampthill Park. Some very inferior lines, written by Lord Orford, are inscribed on the base.

The Castle of Ampthill fell into decay soon afterwards, and the survey made by order of Parliament in 1649 speaks of it as having been long demolished. Under the reign of James I., the custody of the great Park, with the lodge appertaining to it, was bestowed on his favourite, Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinloss, from whom it passed to his son, who was afterwards created Lord Elgin. In the troubled times that preceded the Restoration, it was the residence of the famous Christian, Countess of Devonshire, the daughter of Lord Bruce and sister of Lord Elgin (see vol. i. p. 273); and, after the Restoration, Charles II. gave it to Mr. John Ashburnham, the faithful attendant of his father on the scaffold. The

Bruce family remained lessees of the Honour of Ampthill till 1738, when the lease was purchased by the Duke of Bedford. The park and mansion (which had been erected in 1694 by the first Lord Ashburnham) had meanwhile been sold by the Ashburnhams to Lord Fitzwilliam, and by him to Lady Gowran, grandmother of John, Earl of Upper Ossory, who in 1800 became possessed of the Honour by exchange with the Duke of Bedford.<sup>1</sup> Houghton Park was formerly part of the estate of Ampthill. The house, of which the ruin still exists, was built originally by Mary, Countess of Pembroke, in the reign of Elizabeth, from designs made by her brother, Sir Philip Sidney. This statement is made by the editor of Camden, and is borne out by the fact that a shield bearing the Sidney arms formed part of the ornament of the front of the house. Lord Orford investigated this question without arriving at a definite conclusion. In writing to Lady Ossory, he says: 'I could not unravel to my own satisfaction the history of Ampthill-Houghton. By the busts in the house, and by the crests in the frieze without, it is certain that it was possessed by the Sidneys. As you have found that Robert, the first Earl of Leicester, was steward of the manor of Anne of Denmark, and that Ampthill was a jointure manor of the Queen's, and as one of the busts is of his sister Mary, Countess of Pembroke, the Arcadian, is it not possible that, as the Greater

<sup>1</sup> The Honour of Ampthill was bought from the Treasury by Hastings, ninth Duke of Bedford.

Ampthill was the manor-house, Houghton-Ampthill might be a lodge which he lent or obtained a grant of to his sister, Lady Pembroke, who, being a Sidney, and more proud of her brother Sir Philip and her own family than of her husband, might decorate the house with her own emblems, and, as a sort of foundress, have a shield of her own arms only, with the coronet to testify her dignity?'

Houghton House was purchased from Charles, Earl of Aylesbury, a descendant of the Lord Elgin mentioned above, by John, fourth Duke of Bedford, as a residence for his son, Lord Tavistock, who restored it with great care and intelligence. After his death it was shut up, and gradually fell into decay. A print of it is to be found in Pennant's *Journey from Chester to London*, p. 381. This work was published in 1782, a few years after Houghton House came into the possession of the Russell family. A picture by Wilson (No. 432) represents the fine old mansion surrounded by trees.

The manor of Ampthill was bequeathed by Lord Upper Ossory (who died in 1818 without sons) to his nephew, Henry Richard, third Lord Holland, who left it to his wife, Miss Vassall (whose marriage with Sir Godfrey Webster had been dissolved by Act of Parliament); and she sold it about the year 1840 to Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford.

Lady Mary FitzPatrick, sister to Lord Ossory, who is represented in this picture as a child in a pink and white dress, was a woman of singular charm, both of

appearance and manner. She married, in 1766, Stephen Fox, afterwards second Lord Holland, the elder brother of Charles James Fox. She had three daughters (of whom two died in infancy), and one son, who, as has been mentioned, succeeded to the estates of his uncle, Lord Ossory. Mary, Lady Holland, died in 1778, and was deeply mourned by her brother, who wrote as follows after her death :—

' My beloved sister died on the 4th October 1778. I look upon that as the second great misfortune of my life (I mean in point of date), the first being the loss of Lord Tavistock, in 1767. Lady Holland was the most amiable person that ever lived. She possessed the most perfect sweetness of manners, joined to an excellent understanding ; the most elegant person ; but alas ! too delicate a frame. Her temper was the evenest I was ever acquainted with ; her heart the tenderest and most sincere. She had a taste for wit, without possessing it in any conspicuous degree ; her talent was rather what is called humour, of seeing through and well the follies of the world. She was the best wife that ever was, and in the most trying situation that can be conceived nothing could exceed her tenderness of attention to her children and her affection to us, her unhappy brothers and sisters—her friendship to a few whose happiness it was to be her friends.'

Richard FitzPatrick, the younger brother of Lord Ossory and Lady Mary, became the intimate friend of Charles James Fox, and he is chiefly remembered in

connection with that great man. They shared the same lodgings in Piccadilly, and became the leaders of fashion among the young men of the day. They betted and gambled, they danced and flirted, they wrote *vers de société* and acted in amateur theatricals, they studied the classics, and entered the House of Commons, in company with one another.

FitzPatrick became M.P. for Tavistock, a seat which, thanks to the friendship of the Dukes of Bedford, he retained for thirty-three years. He was strongly opposed to the American war, but when his battalion was ordered to the scene of action he at once proceeded thither. He was present with distinction in the chief engagements of the campaign, and returned to England in 1778, as a lieutenant-colonel. A few years later (1782) he accompanied the Duke of Portland to Ireland as Chief Secretary, and in 1783 entered the Coalition Ministry of Fox and Lord North as Secretary for War.

FitzPatrick had none of the debating power of Fox, but he made a reputation in the House by a speech delivered in 1796, protesting against the imprisonment of Lafayette. He shared the views of Fox and Sheridan in the crisis of the French Revolution, and possessed considerable political influence from the fact of his friendship with Fox, who generally consulted him on matters of importance. At this period he was chiefly known as a man of fashion, a character to which he gave such distinction that the Duke of Queensberry left him a considerable legacy on this account alone. FitzPatrick

was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1806, and joined the Ministry of All the Talents as Secretary for War in the same year. In 1807 he was elected member for Bedfordshire, but returned to his old constituency at Tavistock in 1812. His health, however, was shattered, and during the last years of his life he suffered much in mind and body. He died in 1813 at his house in London.

It is to the brilliant group of personages among whom FitzPatrick was a prominent figure that the voluminous correspondence of Lord Orford with Lady Ossory introduces us. In 1778 even his garrulity was checked by the gloom that hung over the Ossory family after the death of Lady Holland, but in the following year he resumed his pen with the same vivacity as ever. Lady Ossory persuaded him to undertake a catalogue of the pictures at Woburn Abbey, and doubtless had he been a few years younger he would have acquitted himself admirably of so congenial a task. But in 1791 he was scarcely equal to the fatigue of literary work, and he only committed a few notes to writing which have been carefully preserved among the MSS. at Woburn. He has no very high opinion of the ability necessary for such a performance, the genealogist requiring, as he says, 'nothing but perseverance.'<sup>1</sup> Genealogy and pedigrees become useful, he thinks, 'in the study of history, if the study of history is useful, which I doubt, considering

<sup>1</sup> 'Il ne faut point d'esprit pour s'occuper des vieux événements.'—Voltaire.

how little truth it communicates, and how much falsehood it teaches us to believe.'<sup>1</sup> His memory, too, was failing, and he was not very patient with himself in the discovery. The rather confused allusions in the letter on Houghton House quoted above, and written in 1782, lead one to think that even some years previously he was not a very accurate writer on such matters.

The letters to Lady Ossory close abruptly in 1797. She had been in the habit of entertaining her friends by showing them his letters to her, and, having heard a rumour of this, he reproaches her, and begs to be excused from continuing the correspondence. The last words are perhaps the most melancholy, but possibly the truest, ever uttered by the vain old man, as he feels himself sinking into the grave: 'Pray, send me no more such laurels. I shall be quite content with a sprig of rosemary thrown after me when the parson commits dust to dust.' He died in the same year, at the age of eighty.

<sup>1</sup> "Walpole made a catalogue of the collection for the Duke of Bedford. I have seen it, and should like to see it printed."—Note by Cunningham in his edition of *Horace Walpole's Letters*.



## PRINCE ALBERT'S DRESSING-ROOM





## PRINCE ALBERT'S DRESSING-ROOM.

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No. 246.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, MARQUESS  
OF TAVISTOCK.

BORN 1739, DIED 1767.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

*In the dress of the Dunstable Hunt, half-length standing figure, life size, seen almost to the knees, with a youthful face, looking towards the left, resting his right hand on a stick. White coat and blue collar and blue waistcoat, trimmed with silver lace. A black hat is under his left arm. Trees in the background. A fine rich picture, although somewhat cold in tone, with deep and solidly-massed shadows; in admirable preservation. Canvas, 49 in. by 39.*



ON of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, and brother of Caroline Russell, Duchess of Marlborough (No. 244). Married Lady Elizabeth Keppel, June 1764. The Marquess died from the effects of a fall from his horse whilst hunting in the neighbourhood of Houghton.

His son Francis<sup>1</sup> succeeded (on the death of his grandfather) when only six years of age, as fifth Duke of

<sup>1</sup> Francis, grandson of Duke John, succeeded him as fifth Duke of Bedford at the early age of six years. A long minority and an early death reduce his public life to the compass of two years; and these were all spent in Opposition, under the auspices of Charles James Fox, with whom

Bedford. The estates were administered till his majority by his grandmother, Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford.

The following extract relating to Lord Tavistock's death is taken from the *Letters* of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, and is from one addressed to Sir Horace Mann :—

'ARLINGTON STREET, MARCH 19th, 1767.

'Lord Tavistock, the Duke of Bedford's only son, has killed himself by a fall and kick of his horse, as he was hunting Tuesday was se'nnight. I do not mean that he is dead yet, but he has been twice trepanned, the skull is cracked through, and there are no hopes of his life. No man was ever more regretted; the honesty, generosity, humility, and moderation of his character endeared him to all the world. The desolation of his family is extreme. The news came about two hours before Lady Tavistock was to go to the Opera: they did not dare to tell her the worst so abruptly; so the Duke and Duchess were forced to go too, to conceal it from her and the Duchess of Marlborough.<sup>1</sup> Two days ago he had a strong and lasting friendship, public and private. The Duke displayed considerable ability, and was the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords during the earlier part of the French War, constantly urging the conclusion of peace, and opposing, as the President of the Whig Club, the Sedition Bills and other domestic measures of the Pitt Government, and his speeches had great force with the Upper House. Yet when Pitt, in 1796, appealed to the nation to contribute to a new loan of £18,000,000, at 5 per cent. to be taken at £112, 10s. for every £100 stock—with the option to the proprietors to be paid off at par within two years after a treaty of peace—Bedford came forward with £100,000.\* The Duke died at Woburn Abbey, March 2nd, 1802, unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother John, sixth Duke of Bedford.'—*The Great Governing Families of England*, by John Langton Sanford and Meredith Townsend, vol. ii. p.<sup>r</sup> 57.

<sup>1</sup> Daughter of the Duke of Bedford.

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\* See Stanhope's *Life of William Pitt* and *Annual Register*, 1796.

the Duke of Bedford's head broke out in boils, which shows the effort he had made to suppress his agony, and which probably has saved his life; yet subject to the gout, and very nearly blind, if this loss is not fatal, it will certainly make him quit the world; and as his two grandsons are infants of two and three years old, it must loosen the bonds of that party, which was almost all the support George Grenville could boast, for Lord Temple does but join odium to odium. Even the lingering of Lord Tavistock relaxes the activity of that faction. It is a great event, lucky for the Administration, but a loss to the country for the time to come.'

The writer of this letter, Lord Orford, was a bitter political antagonist of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, and his eulogy of Lord Tavistock must have been sincere.

In his *Memoirs of the Reign of King George III.*, vol. ii. page 441, Lord Orford writes as follows:—

'To observers, it was clear that he (Lord Tavistock) much disapproved the want of principle in the relations and dependants<sup>1</sup> of his parents; yet so respectful was his duty to his father, and so attentive his tenderness to his mother, and so artfully had she impressed it, that Lord Tavistock's repugnance to their connections and politics was only observable by his shunning Parliament, and by withdrawing himself from their society to hunting and country sports.'

<sup>1</sup> They were called, in the satires of the time, 'the Bloomsbury Gang' (Bedford House standing in Bloomsbury Square); of these the chief were Earl Gower, Lord Sandwich, and Rigby. Sandwich gloried in his artifices; Rigby was not ashamed of his, but veiled them for better use; Lord Gower had neither feeling, shame, nor remorse.

In some quarters Lord Orford has been suspected of co-operation with the mysterious author of the *Letters of Junius*, which are celebrated for their invective against John, fourth Duke of Bedford. In several of his private letters, however, he appears in a softer light.

Lord Tavistock left three sons, Francis, John, and William. The two elder sons became successively the fifth and sixth Dukes of Bedford; the youngest, Lord William Russell, was murdered by his valet Courvoisier in 1840, at his house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, London. (For notice of Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, see vol. i. page 35.)

## No. 257.

ADMIRAL THE HON. AUGUSTUS KEPPEL,  
AFTERWARDS VISCOUNT KEPPEL.

BORN 1727, DIED 1786.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

*Half-length standing figure, life size, seen almost to the knees, nearly facing the spectator, in naval uniform, looking towards the right. His left hand is by the sword-hilt at his hip; the right grasps the head of a stick. His black hat is carried under the left arm. The uniform consists of a blue coat and white and gold waistcoat. A distant sea, with a low horizon and stormy sky, appears to the left. Canvas, 52½ in. by 45 in.*



HIS distinguished naval commander was the second son of William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, and his wife, Lady Anne Lennox, daughter of Charles, first Duke of Richmond. His grandfather, Arnold Joost van Keppel (No. 200), had been created



ADMIRAL THE HON. AUGUSTUS KEPPEL,

Afterwards Viscount Keppel,

BORN 1727.

DIED 1786.

*By Sir Joshua Reynolds.*



first Earl of Albemarle by William III., who was warmly attached to him. The second Earl distinguished himself at the battles of Dettingen and Culloden, and was appointed Ambassador to Paris in 1748. The characteristic of the family appears to have been a singular fascination of manner. Marmontel, the celebrated French novelist, speaks of the second Earl as 'par excellence un galant homme.' The same power of attracting affection and maintaining friendships characterised Augustus Keppel, and reappeared to a singular degree in the gentle and lovable disposition of his sister Elizabeth, afterwards Marchioness of Tavistock. In 1735, Keppel, then a boy ten years old, entered the navy, and studied both the theoretical and practical branches of his profession with great zeal and ability. Five years later he took part in Lord Anson's expedition against the Spanish settlements on the western coast of America. In this expedition he encountered many hardships, but his courage and presence of mind were noted by his superior officers, and in 1743 he received his lieutenant's commission. Rapid promotion followed, and at twenty he was advanced to the command of the *Sapphire*. His early experiences in this capacity were unfortunate: the *Sapphire* was disabled after the hot pursuit of a French privateer, and Keppel was forced to apply to the Duke of Bedford,<sup>1</sup> then First Lord of the

<sup>1</sup> John, fourth Duke of Bedford.

Admiralty, for employment while his ship was under repair.

In 1747 a greater disaster overtook him. His ship, the *Maidstone*, having been wrecked on the coast of France through the carelessness of the pilot, he was taken prisoner and detained at Nantes. On his release he passed through the ordeal of a court-martial ; his reputation gained rather than lost by the inquiry, and he was subsequently appointed to the *Anson*. On the conclusion of the war with France, Keppel was transferred to the *Tavistock*, and subsequently returned to his old ship the *Centurion*. In 1749 he was intrusted with a mission to the piratical States of Barbary. On his way thither he was forced to put into Plymouth for repairs, and, passing a few hours at Mount-Edgecumbe, he there made the acquaintance of a young painter named Reynolds, who afterwards became the celebrated Sir Joshua. The two young men soon became firm friends, and Keppel offered a passage in the *Centurion* to Reynolds. The Mission concluded satisfactorily, but not without delays, and Reynolds was compelled to leave his friend in order to carry out his plan of a systematic study of Italian art in Rome itself. This journey was the beginning of a lifelong friendship between Keppel and Reynolds, who painted no less than nine portraits of his early patron. The celebrated full-length portrait representing Keppel just escaped from the wreck of the *Maidstone* dates from this period, and it laid the foundation of Reynolds's fame.

In 1754 Commodore Keppel was despatched to America to take command of the naval expedition which was to support the operations of General Braddock against the French. A powerful fleet having been despatched from Brest, Admiral Boscawen was directed to assume the command of the English ships, and Keppel was ordered home. His father, Lord Albemarle, having died during his absence, his elder brother, Lord Bury, succeeded to the peerage, and Keppel was returned without opposition to the vacant borough of Chichester.

War with France having been recommenced in good earnest, Keppel was appointed to the *Torbay*, and sent to watch the movements of French frigates in Cherbourg Roads. His detachment consisted of the best ships of the line, manned by the pick of the men, and commanded by the most capable officers; and their absence on this enforced duty may account for the failure of Admiral Byng to relieve Minorca, and his subsequent disgrace. Keppel was the youngest member of the court-martial by which Byng, although recommended to mercy, was sentenced to death. The judges were pledged by oath to secrecy, and none rose in their places in the House of Commons till, as the spokesman of the dissatisfied members of the Court, Keppel demanded to be dispensed from his oath, and permitted to speak frankly on the sentence to the House. After a long and acrimonious debate in the Commons, the matter was referred to the Lords, but

Byng's enemies were stronger than his friends ; and, though Keppel and two other members of the Court were examined, the sentence was finally adhered to. Shortly after this painful incident, Keppel resumed the active duties of his profession. He fought along with Sir Edward Hawke in the expedition against Rochefort, but in 1758 received orders to set sail with eleven ships under his command to attack the French settlements in Senegal. By the capture of Goree the French were driven from their last remaining possession in Africa, and the trade carried on by the Senegal Company was abandoned.

On the successful termination of this expedition he rejoined Hawke's fleet, and was present at the celebrated action off Ushant.

In 1761 he distinguished himself by the taking of Belleisle, for which he received the thanks of the King (George III.) through Mr. Pitt. The following year Keppel proceeded to the Havannah, capital of Cuba, with his brother, Lord Albemarle, who was in command of the land forces. General Keppel, the third brother, was also engaged in the same expedition, which was crowned with complete success.

In November 1762 he was promoted to the rank of Admiral, and returned to England some months afterwards. His sister, Lady Elizabeth Keppel (No. 249; see vol. i. p. 33), was married in 1764 to Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, elder son of John, fourth Duke of Bedford. Three years later Lord Tavistock was killed by an

accident in the hunting-field, and the heart-broken young widow fell into a rapid decline. Admiral Keppel conveyed her on his frigate to Lisbon, in the hope that the climate would benefit her, but all efforts were unavailing, and she died a fortnight after her arrival. Her sister, Lady Caroline Adair (No. 251), who had nursed her with the utmost devotion, contracted the same fatal disease, and did not long survive her. The alliance between the Keppel and Russell families led to some political correspondence and connection, which did not, however, pass much beyond the complimentary stage. Keppel voted against the expulsion of Wilkes from the House of Commons, and in 1772 opposed the policy which ended in the emancipation of the American colonies from the mother-country. He was, however, debarred from taking part in many important matters by the state of his health ; an accident he had met with during the melancholy passage to Lisbon with Lady Tavistock had injured his back, and he suffered considerable pain from that and other causes. In 1772 his brother, Lord Albemarle, died, leaving a son of five months old, and Keppel became entitled to a residence at Bagshot in consequence of his brother's death. This estate was of little use to him, and he asked the King's leave to make it over to the Duke of Cumberland. The King refused, with a paroxysm of laughter at having defeated the Admiral's kind intention, which was afterwards cited as the first symptom of the mental disorder which finally overtook him.

The war with America broke out in 1775, and Keppel never disguised his unqualified disapproval of the policy that had led to it. He absolutely refused<sup>1</sup> to serve in the naval expedition despatched against America, but held himself in readiness to assume command of the Channel Fleet which put to sea in 1778, hostilities with France having definitely recommenced in that year. The Ministerial party under Lord Sandwich were decidedly unfriendly towards him, but united with the Opposition in recognising the value of his services. The fleet under his command was entirely inadequate to the occasion, and Keppel was forced to put into Portsmouth for reinforcements. This step, which was no doubt dictated by prudence alone, was seized upon by the supporters of the Government, and interpreted in the most unfavourable manner. He sallied forth again, however, and engaged the French fleet under circumstances of considerable disadvantage, which were further increased by the neglect on the part of Sir Hugh Palliser, who commanded the *Formidable*, of a signal to advance. The night coming on, operations were checked, and the French ships escaped. Keppel has been censured by some critics for not organising a night attack. Nelson had a theory that the French 'did badly in the day and worse at night.' It seems, however, certain that on this occasion Keppel did not feel himself sufficiently or loyally supported by his staff officers.

<sup>1</sup> It may be interesting to note what Keppel said on the occasion:—  
'I am ready to do my duty, but *not in the line of America*.'

The Press published a statement to this effect, naming Sir Hugh Palliser. Sir Hugh requested Keppel to sign a paper contradicting the report of his failure to obey orders, but his request was received in silence. The matter was taken up in the House of Commons, and finally a court-martial was instituted, by which Keppel was 'unanimously and honourably acquitted.' The nature of the trial gave rise to the most affecting scenes. With the utmost emotion, Keppel put to the officers one by one the questions concerning the charges of dereliction of duty which were made against him by Palliser, and few were answered without tears, as each man averred his conviction of the integrity and honour of his much-loved admiral. The news of the acquittal was received with the greatest rejoicings among all classes, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to Keppel for his services to the country. When he sent the fee to the lawyers, two out of three returned the money. One requested a portrait of his celebrated client, and Keppel, acting on the suggestion, ordered four half-length portraits to be painted, one of which he presented to his friend, Edmund Burke. It now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery. Many years after, Burke, writing of this picture to Francis, fifth Duke of Bedford (nephew to Admiral Keppel), says : 'I ever looked on Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age ; and I loved and cultivated him accordingly. He was much in my heart, and I believe I was in his to the very last beat. It was at his trial at Portsmouth that he gave

me this picture. With what zeal and anxious affection I attended him through that, his agony of glory !'

Notwithstanding his popularity at this period, Keppel was no favourite with Lord Sandwich, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and he thought fit to retire from the command of the Channel Fleet, which was given to Sir Charles Hardy. Some successes were gained under Rodney, but it became evident that the navy was in a miserable condition. In 1780 the Ministry (under Lord North) resigned, and a dissolution took place. Keppel lost his seat at Windsor, but was returned for Surrey after a sharp contest. In the ensuing Parliament he took considerable part in debates on naval matters, strongly condemning Lord Sandwich's administration at the Admiralty. On the return of Lord Rockingham to power in 1782 Keppel was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the White, and raised to the peerage under the title of Viscount Keppel and Baron Elden, the second title being derived from his seat in Suffolk. He now occupied the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, and his friends Howe, Barrington, and others, who had long been excluded from employment by the late Ministry, were appointed to important commands. This period was the most prosperous of his life. He was by no means insensible to the rewards of fame, nor adverse to personal honour. His friend, Edmund Burke, says of him : 'Lord Keppel was something high. It was a wild stock of pride, on which the tenderest of all hearts had grafted the milder virtues.'

He valued ancient nobility, and he was not disinclined to augment it with new honours. He valued the old nobility and the new ; not as an excuse for inglorious sloth, but as an incitement to virtuous activity. He considered it a sort of cure for selfishness and a narrow mind ; conceiving that a man born in an elevated place was nothing, but everything in what went before and what was to come after him. . . . This nobility forms the chain that connects the ages of a nation which otherwise would soon be taught that no one generation can bind another. He felt that no political fabric could be well made without some such order of things as might, through a series of time, afford a rational hope of securing unity, coherence, consistency and stability to the State. He felt that nothing else can protect it against the levity of courts, and the greater levity of the multitude.'

On July 1, 1782, Keppel sustained a severe loss in the death of the Prime Minister, his friend Lord Rockingham. He retained his office under Lord Shelburne, for public reasons, till, in the following year, failing to approve the terms of the peace with Spain, he resigned, not however unwillingly, as his health had begun to decline, and he suffered much from fevers contracted during his long and severe campaigns. The end came suddenly at last, and he expired on October 2, 1786, in the sixty-third year of his age. He died unmarried, and the title (Viscount Keppel) became extinct.

No. 209.

ADMIRAL EDWARD RUSSELL, EARL  
OF ORFORD.

BORN 1653, DIED 1727.

COPIED BY WHOOD, FROM THOMAS GIBSON.

*Half-length figure, life size, standing towards the left, and pointing with his right hand to a letter lying on the table, inscribed, ‘To the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford at Cherington.’ He wears a red coat and blue drapery supported by his left hand, which rests on the hip. A pilaster occupies the background, to the right. It was copied from a picture in the Naval Gallery at Greenwich, engraved by W. Holl in Locker’s ‘Naval Gallery,’ 4to, 1832, and has very much the look of William, Lord Russell, but the eyes are more severe. There is a fine engraving from this picture, on a large scale, by G. Vertue, dated 1710. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



DWARD RUSSELL (afterwards the first Earl of Orford), was the second son of Edward (the youngest son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, and Penelope Hill of Hillsborough Castle, in Ireland), and became the son-in-law of William, the fifth Earl and first Duke, by his marriage with his cousin, Margaret Russell, in 1691. She died without children in 1701, and is buried at Chenies. He had entered the navy at an early age, and became the commander of several ships in succession. An appointment in the household of the Duke of York had been found for him, but the execution of his cousin, William,



ADMIRAL EDWARD RUSSELL,  
Earl of Orford.

BORN 1653.                  DIED 1727.

*Copied by Whood, from Thos. Gibson.*



Lord Russell, excited his utmost indignation, and he identified himself in all respects with the cause for which that great man had sacrificed his life.

Lord Macaulay<sup>1</sup> speaks of his close co-operation with the views of his uncle in the following terms:— ‘The Earl of Bedford had never recovered from the effects of the great calamity which, four years before, had almost broken his heart. From private as well as from public feelings he was adverse to the Court; but he was not active in concerting measures against it. His place in the meetings of the malcontents was supplied by his nephew. This was the celebrated Edward Russell, a man of undoubted courage and capacity, but of loose principles and turbulent temper. He was a sailor, had distinguished himself in his profession, and had in the late reign held an office in the palace. But all the ties which bound him to the royal family<sup>2</sup> had

<sup>1</sup> *History of England*, vol. i. p. 451, popular edition.

<sup>2</sup> He accompanied the fleet of the Duke of York in the first Dutch war. Lord John Russell says that his letter written to his cousin, William, Lord Russell, after the battle, excites a smile by its brevity and its postscript.

‘FROM ON BOARD THE PRINC,  
*The 2 daye of Jun.*

‘DEAR SIR,

I must confes i have bine to idell in not giving you thankes for all your kindnes, but i shall never forget to oue them : i suppose the discription of the fight will be in print as soun as my Letter cumes to your hands. The Duke is myty kind to me, and will give me a shipe as soun as wee cum to an anchor in the river. Praye present my most humble services to my Ladey Maud, and i Rest your most humble servant,

ED. RUSSELL.’

‘Mr. Digby and Mr. Nickolds is ded.’

been sundered by the death of his cousin William. The daring, unquiet, and vindictive seaman now sat in the councils called by the Dutch envoy as the representative of the boldest and most eager section of the Opposition, of those men who, under the names of Roundheads, Exclusionists, and Whigs, had maintained with various fortune a contest of five-and-forty years against three successive kings.' Russell was employed to go to and from Holland bearing communications between the disaffected party and William, Prince of Orange, and he finally carried thither letters of invitation to that Prince signed by a long roll of illustrious names, and a scheme of the whole enterprise. He accompanied the Dutch fleet to Torbay, was present during the hours of intense anxiety occasioned by the violent storm which threatened to destroy it, and took part in the triumph of the successful landing. On the accession of William to the throne Russell was made Rear-Admiral, and sent to reinforce the fleet under Herbert, Earl of Torrington. The latter was soon after removed from his command, owing to the unsuccessful issue of his operations against De Tourville, the French commander. Russell succeeded him, and immediately endeavoured to close with the enemy. De Tourville had orders to elude an engagement, and evaded the attack. Russell's capacity was severely called in question on the meeting of Parliament, but he appears to have exonerated himself from censure.

The winter of 1694 was spent by James in active

preparations for a descent on England. The six years which had elapsed since the triumphant reception of the Prince of Orange in England had allowed ample time for reaction. Many who had expected personal advantages were disappointed, others had forgotten the fears that were averted by the flight of James, and the hopes with which they had welcomed William. The Whig Ministers who had been dismissed from office were by no means unwilling to enter into communication with the exiled king ; Halifax, the great Trimmer, had remarked that it was unwise to carry things too far. This under-current of discontent, though it raised the hopes of the Stuart party, was not sufficiently strong to float any definite enterprise.

It was considered desirable to sound the navy, and an emissary of the name of Lloyd was selected. He made his first advances to Admiral Carter, who disclosed a report of them to the Queen, and is said to have received from her permission to simulate interest and sympathy with a view to obtain further information. Some writers have supposed that the undoubted and intricate correspondence which was opened between Russell and the Court of St. Germain had the same object in view on his part ; but Macaulay supports his argument for the treacherous intentions of the Admiral by adducing the fact that he wrote a letter to William stating his grievances and those of his party in terms which were not to be mistaken.<sup>1</sup> ‘In the temper which

<sup>1</sup> *History of England*, vol. ii. p. 267, popular edition.

this letter indicates,' he says, '[Russell] readily listened to the suggestions of David Lloyd, one of the ablest and most active of the emissaries who at this time were constantly plying between France and England. Lloyd conveyed to James assurances that Russell would, when a favourable opportunity should present itself, try to effect, by means of the fleet, what Monk had effected in the preceding generation by means of the army. To what extent these assurances were sincere was a question about which men who knew Russell well, and who were minutely informed as to his conduct, were in doubt. It seems probable that, during many months, he did not know his own mind. His interest was to stand well as long as possible, with both kings. His irritable and imperious nature was constantly impelling him to quarrel with both. His spleen was excited one week by a dry answer from William, and the next week by an absurd proclamation from James. Fortunately the most important day of his life, the day from which all his subsequent years took their colour, found him out of temper with the banished tyrant.'

In May 1692, nine days after the letter alluded to above had been addressed by Admiral Russell to the king, came the battle of La Hogue. The famous Declaration—perhaps the strangest of all the aberrations of judgment exhibited by the Stuart family—had just appeared. It contained rolls of proscribed names, hints of bloody retaliations for insults to the fallen monarch, but there was not a conciliatory word in it from

beginning to end. The threatened invasion, and the open announcement of the results of invasion by such a king, proved too severe a test of the sincerity of the professions of loyalty made by Russell. He intimated to Lloyd that the king had taken 'the wrong way' with him and his friends. The honours designed for Russell himself were hinted at by the adroit agent. But Russell, though he was a fanatic when his party was concerned, and would have brought back James to punish William for neglect of it, rejected with scorn the idea of betraying the honour of his country for the sake of personal reward. 'I do not wish to hear anything more on the subject,' he retorted; 'my solicitude is for the public. And do not think that I will let the French triumph over us in our own sea. Understand this, that if I meet them I fight them—ay, though His Majesty himself should be on board.' The opportunity for proving the truth of his words came a month or two later. The English and Dutch fleets combined (a splendid armament of ninety sail of the line) were under the command of Russell. Under him were Admirals Cloudesley Shovel, Rooke, Carter, and others. Many of the officers were suspected of more than Jacobite tendencies; Russell alone seems to have kept his counsel on such matters. The Queen, with great courage and tact, addressed a letter to the officers of the fleet, assuring them of her complete reliance on their honesty. They returned an enthusiastic answer, signed by all the principal names. Russell's alone was absent. His

letter to the king, which was written about the same time, unburdening his grievances, may have been in his eyes a sufficient mode of reply. A few days later De Tourville's squadron hove in sight, and Court intrigues were swallowed up in the eagerness to repel his attack. 'Russell,' says Lord Macaulay, 'had visited all his ships, and exhorted all his crews. "If your commanders play false," he said, "overboard with them, and with myself the first." There was no defection. There was no slackness. Carter was the first who broke the French line. He was struck by a splinter of one of his own yard-arms, and fell dying on the deck. He would not be carried below. He would not let go his sword. "Fight the ship," were his last words—"fight the ship as long as she can swim." The battle lasted till four in the afternoon. . . . After a hard and doubtful fight of five hours, Tourville thought that enough had been done to maintain the honour of the white flag, and began to draw off. . . . The retreat of the French became a flight. Tourville fought his own ship desperately. . . . By this time his fleet was scattered far over the sea. The *Ambitious*, with twelve other ships, all first-rates or second-rates, took refuge in the Bay of La Hogue, close to the headquarters of the army of James. . . . Meanwhile Russell, with the greater part of his victorious fleet, had blockaded the Bay of La Hogue.'<sup>1</sup>

The French fleet lay under the fortress of Saint Vaast, and batteries had been placed in positions which

<sup>1</sup> *History of England*, vol. ii. p. 355, popular edition.

it was thought would effectually deter an attack. The French and English standards hung side by side, and James himself was located in Saint Vaast. He had reflected with some uneasiness on the desperate nature of English onslaughts, and advised the French to send strong bodies of soldiers on board the ships. But De Tourville declined the suggestion as an affront. He paid dearly for his confidence. A panic seized his men; the English boarded his ships, set them on fire, and retired when the tide turned. The next morning the incoming tide brought them back reinforced and triumphant. But their work was done. Sixteen French men-of-war had been sunk or burned. This engagement has been called the Battle of La Hogue, from the place where it terminated, but it had raged for five whole days over a large extent of sea and shore.

The rejoicings in England were almost universal. Even the Tories could not have borne the triumph of the foreigners. As a memorial of the signal triumph of English skill and courage at sea, the Palace at Greenwich, which Charles II. had begun to erect, was completed, and destined to the use of seamen disabled in the service of their country. Nor was William unmindful of the great personal services of Russell. He sent him a mark of esteem in the shape of ten thousand pounds. It is strange to note that James ordered at the same time his faithful Lloyd to reopen communication with the Admiral, notwithstanding the 'rather scurvy proof of his sincerity,' as he somewhat

mildly termed the late defeat, which he had received from his ambiguous supporter. He held out hopes of a new Declaration which should promise a general pardon. The Admiral replied that he would send his ‘thoughts when a good occasion could be had of transmitting so long a letter as that would require.’

Notwithstanding the enthusiastic acknowledgment of his services, party intrigue succeeded in transferring Russell for a time from the Fleet to the Household, of which he was made Treasurer.

Naval affairs under a commission prospered ill, and Russell was recalled to his former post by William himself.

The new Declaration appeared, and this time it not only failed to gain the King friends at home, but it lost him the goodwill of the Catholic Powers. Russell was again sounded, and had become still more indefinite in his pledges. There seems to have been at last some uncertainty in the mind of James himself as to whether, after all, Russell was not playing fast and loose with him in the interest of William ; even Marlborough, the intimate friend of Russell, reports himself as mystified by his attitude. It appears, however, to be the general opinion of historians that Russell’s part in those intrigues was considerable, and that he cannot be regarded as an upright politician, although his great abilities and undaunted courage are beyond question.

Mr. J. A. Froude, in his *Short Studies* (fourth series, p. 360), thus speaks of him :—

'Edward, the youngest brother of the fourth Earl Francis, who lies with the rest at Cheneys, had a son, who was one of the few Russells that were famous in arms —the Admiral who won the battle of La Hogue, saved England from invasion, and was rewarded by the Earldom of Orford. Admiral Russell, like Marlborough, notwithstanding his brilliant services, was beyond doubt in correspondence with the Court of St. Germains, and equally beyond doubt held out hopes to the banished King that he might desert William and carry the fleet along with him. The real history of these mysterious transactions is unknown, and, perhaps, never will be known. William was personally unpopular. His manner was ungracious. He was guilty of the unpardonable sin of being a foreigner, which Englishmen could never forgive. A restoration like that of Charles II. seemed at one time, at least, one of the chances which were on the cards—and cautious politicians may not have felt they were committing any serious violation of trust in learning directly from James the securities for national liberty which he was ready to concede. The negotiation ended, however, in nothing—and it is equally likely that it was intended to end in nothing. James's own opinion was that "Admiral Russell did but delude the King with the Prince of Orange's permission." It is needless to speculate on motives of conduct, which, if we knew them, we should be unable to enter into. To the student who looks back over the past, the element of uncertainty is eliminated. When

the future, which to the living man is contingent and dim, obscuring his very duties to him, has become a realised fact, no effort of imagination will enable the subsequent inquirer to place himself in a position where the fact was but floating possibility. The services both of Churchill and Russell might be held great enough to save them from the censure of critics, who, in their arm-chairs at a distance of two centuries, moralise on the meannesses of great men.'

On the discovery of Sir John Fenwick's plot for assassinating William in 1696, the names of Russell and Godolphin were found to be mentioned in papers of a treasonable character. The King, however, showed his confidence in Russell by intrusting him with the office of preparing the impeachment of Sir John before the House of Commons. Fenwick was executed, but one of his so-called accomplices went on his way laden with fresh honours. Russell was raised to the peerage under the titles of Baron Russell of Shengay, Viscount Barfleur, and Earl of Orford. In 1694 he had been again employed in active service in the Mediterranean. In 1701<sup>1</sup> he was subjected, on a trifling pretext, by the party who were unfriendly to him, to the searching ordeal of a trial before the House of Lords. He came out of it with unblemished reputation, but could not be prevailed upon to resume any public employment till the eighth year of Queen Anne's reign, when he was offered the post of Lord High Admiral.

<sup>1</sup> *Vide Luttrell's Contemporary Relations of State Affairs.*

He declined the honour, and, the office being put into commission, he was nominated First Commissioner of the new Board of the Admiralty, November 8, 1709. A letter written by him about this time to Rachel, Lady Russell, from Woburn Abbey, shows his character at its best. He alludes to his early friend and cousin William, as a man whom he 'passionately loved,' and expresses the greatest respect and affection for Lady Russell herself. He gives a considerate account of her son,<sup>1</sup> his wife, and their life at Woburn, which must have been most acceptable to Lady Russell, who had suffered much anxiety through the young Duke's early propensities for play. It is evident that Lord Orford turned with satisfaction to his wife's early home, and the scene of the best traditions of his own youth.

He continued his work at the Admiralty from November 8, 1709, to September 29, 1710, and again occupied the same post from 1714 to 1717; and on the accession of George I. was summoned for the third time to the Privy Council. The sense of advancing years caused him to withdraw from public life in 1717, and he spent ten years in retirement. He died at his house at Covent Garden, on the 26th November 1727, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Admiral Russell is not among his kindred in the Chenies vault. He was buried at his own home (Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire), and his peerage and his lineage are extinct.

<sup>1</sup> Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford (see vol i. p. 65).

No. 187.

LORD ROBERT RUSSELL, FIFTH SON OF  
 WILLIAM, FIFTH EARL AND FIRST  
 DUKE OF BEDFORD.

BY A. STAPHORST.

*Life-size portrait, seen to the waist. Face turned in three-quarters to the right; long hair parted in the middle; smooth, boyish countenance. Broad white lace flat collar and tassels. Buff-coloured coat, striped with silver. Embroidered belt crossing his breast. Signed in yellow letters, 'A. STAPHORST,' on the dark background. Inscribed on the back of the frame, 'W. Russell, Esq., Sept. 21st, 1862.' Canvas, 24 in. by 29½ in.*



FIFTH son of the first Duke of Bedford and Anne Carr, daughter of the Earl of Somerset. In 1660 and 1661 he travelled on the Continent, accompanied by his brother Edward (No. 186) and a tutor, Mr. Rich. In 1690 he married his cousin Letitia, granddaughter of the fourth Earl of Bedford, and widow of Thomas Cheeke of Pirgo, in Essex. She died January 8th, 1721, without issue, and was buried in the family vault at Chenies.

Lord Robert resided at Penrhyn Castle. He served in seven Parliaments for Tavistock, and in 1689 held the office of Clerk of the Pipe.

No. 235.

JOHN RUSSELL, FOURTH DUKE OF  
BEDFORD, K.G.

BORN 1710, DIED 1771.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

*Life-size, standing figure, seen to the knees, in peer's robes, over a blue velvet coat, resting his right arm on a stone pedestal and looking upwards to the left. His left hand placed on his hip, serves at the same time to support his drapery. The collar of the garter hangs conspicuously over the robes. A dull crimson curtain is suspended in the left-hand corner. Canvas, 49½ in. by 39½ in. Engraved by H. Robinson in Lodge's 'Portraits,' vol. xi. No. 207.*



SHORT notice of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, is to be found in vol. i. p. 85.

The events of his life, which were then briefly enumerated, are so interwoven with the history of his time, and his character has been the subject of such varying comment, that it may not be uninteresting to recur to both at greater length.

Lord John Russell succeeded his brother Wriothesley, third Duke of Bedford, in 1732, being then twenty-two years of age. In the previous year he had married Lady Diana Spencer (No. 237), daughter of Charles, third Earl of Sunderland (No. 205), and granddaughter, on her mother's side, of the famous Duke of Marlborough (No. 202). This young lady was the favourite grandchild of the ambitious and unscrupulous Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough (No. 203), who

destined her to be the bride of Frederick, Prince of Wales (No. 223), the dissolute son of George the Second. The day was fixed for their secret marriage, but the arrangement was discovered in time by Sir Robert Walpole, who managed to prevent its occurrence. Diana, Duchess of Bedford, died four years after her marriage ; her infant son, who was born in 1732, survived his birth only one day. Two years later the Duke married Lady Gertrude Leveson Gower, daughter of John, first Earl Gower (No. 224), a lady of determined and ambitious character, who associated herself with her husband's political life in the closest degree. Three children were born to them—Francis, Marquess of Tavistock (No. 246) ; Caroline, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough (No. 244) ; and a second son, who died in infancy.

Sir Robert Walpole was at the height of his power when the Duke took his seat in the House of Lords. The qualities possessed by this great Minister have justly placed him in the front rank of politicians. He obtained a complete and salutary influence over both George I. and George II., moderating the passion for war displayed by the latter, at a time when peace could only be maintained by unceasing and cautious endeavours to preserve it. He was eminently a man of large and tolerant views, and by consummate tact managed to identify himself with the country party notwithstanding his position as a Whig Minister. But he was imperious and violent towards his colleagues, and shared

his counsels with none. Nor did he in many respects rise above the prevailing vices of his age. Corruption and bribery were rampant, and his own son has recorded that 'he never was thought honest till he was out of office.'<sup>1</sup> He had many and formidable opponents, of whom the chief were a section of the Whig party led by Pulteney (who had a personal quarrel with Walpole), Carteret, afterwards Lord Granville, Chesterfield, and several younger men of promise. It was to this party that the Duke of Bedford attached himself at the commencement of his political life, though he early formed a small section of his own which was destined to develop into a formidable combination, known to their friends as 'the Bedfords,' and to their enemies as the 'Bloomsbury Gang.' The occasion for the downfall of Walpole came soon after the declaration of war with Spain in 1739. This event, against which Walpole had protested, was mainly brought about by the restless efforts of the Opposition, in which the Duke took a leading part. In 1742 Walpole found himself with a bare majority of three, and resigned; but no sooner had the Opposition gained their point than disunion prevailed.

Pulteney had retired to the House of Lords as Lord Bath, and became for a time a nonentity. The Pelhams—*i.e.* the Duke of Newcastle and his brother Henry Pelham—were determined to oust him, and, gaining the support of Bedford, Chesterfield, and Pitt, succeeded in doing so. Walpole died in 1745. The home policy of

<sup>1</sup> *Memoirs of George the Second*, by Horace Walpole, vol. ii. p. 236.

the new Ministers was but little changed; but the foreign wars, of which the chief event was the battle of Dettin-gen, were carried on with vigour, till the tide turned and popular feeling demanded peace. Henry Pelham came into power on this cry; but events proved too strong for him, and war raged fiercely throughout the Continent till, as an immediate consequence of Fontenoy, the Young Pretender landed in Scotland and all energies were directed to defeating the Jacobite advance (1745). The Duke of Bedford, who had proved a formidable opponent to the project for the incorporation of Hanoverian soldiers in the English army, now showed his loyalty to the reigning dynasty by raising a considerable body of troops to withstand the Stuart incursion. In the Ministry of 1744 (known as the Broad-bottom Administration, from the inclusion of hitherto uncongenial elements) the Duke was made First Lord of the Admiralty, and with him were associated Lord Sandwich (a man of infamous reputation, though of considerable ability), George Grenville (one of the 'Cobhams'), and Lord Gower, the Duke's father-in-law, who was Privy Seal. The chief direction of affairs rested with Mr. Pelham, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Hardwicke, and the Duke of Bedford. The Duke's administration of naval matters was in the highest degree successful. He brought forward Anson, Hawke, Rodney, and Keppel, all men of great capacity, who became renowned in their profession. He was succeeded at the Admiralty by Lord Sandwich in 1748,

and became Secretary of State. In this capacity he practically dictated (through Lord Sandwich, who actually carried on the negotiation) the terms of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The next five years were spent in harassing disputes with the Duke of Newcastle, a man of jealous, irascible temperament. He had neither the fine traditions nor the statesmanlike qualities of the Duke of Bedford, but he chose his friends and associates with greater discrimination, and relied on the counsels of Lord Hardwicke, while Bedford allied himself to such inferior politicians as Sandwich, Rigby, and Legge. The Duke of Newcastle adroitly insinuated that the Duke of Bedford was a negligent man of business, which statement was supported by the fact that the Duke retired to Woburn Abbey whenever he could, and contented himself with 'riding post' to town once a week to attend to the affairs of State. It is certain that the Duke was an ambitious man and that he was keenly interested in political matters ; but it is also true that his heart was in the country, where Sandwich amused him with cricket matches and theatricals, and Philip Miller, the celebrated horticulturist, interested him in botany. It was, however, no easy matter to displace so important a personage ; the Duke could only be reached through his friends, and on that point he was not only vulnerable, but weak. It is strange that the accusation more than once brought against the Duke is that he was cold-hearted and calculating. It might be more justly alleged against him that the

warmth of his friendships degenerated into partisanship, and the tolerance he extended to his *protégés* amounted to partiality. Many years afterwards *Junius* attacked him for insensibility to domestic ties and indifference to the death of his only son, but his preference for Woburn to Bedford House was, in point of fact, greatly owing to his intense attachment to his wife and children. When his daughter Caroline was inoculated—a proceeding not unattended with danger—his anxiety was so great that he could attend to no public matters, and there are many letters to the Duchess from Bath in which he dwells with pleasure on the thought of returning to her at Woburn, especially begging that his little boy, whom he somewhat formally, though proudly, calls ‘Lord’ Tavistock, may be there to meet him.

Relying on the ties of friendship which bound the Duke to Lord Sandwich, a plan was conceived by Newcastle, approved by the King, and tolerated by Pelham, for getting rid of the Duke. Sandwich was informed that his Majesty had no further need of his services, and on the following day the Duke placed his resignation before the King (June 14th, 1751). It is from this period that the voluminous correspondence of Mr. Rigby with the Duke commences. Rigby had the advantage of a facile pen, and his letters show an adroit mixture of real respect and affection<sup>1</sup> for the ‘House of Woburn,’ flattery, and self-assertion. These

<sup>1</sup> When Lord Tavistock was dying at Houghton the only person he saw was Rigby: he commissioned him to comfort Lady Tavistock and break the news gently to her.

qualities were acceptable to his patron, and he soon became indispensable to the Duke. Rigby's private character was very far from reputable. In an age of intoxication, he was renowned for his capacities in this direction. When the Duke became Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1756, Rigby accompanied him as Secretary. At first he assumed some show of sobriety, but speedily dismissed the inconvenient restraint as 'a bugbear which may be put on what footing we please.' Lord Orford alludes to him thus: 'For Rigby, though he never shone in the Irish Parliament, no man wanted parts less; and his joviality soon made him not only captivate so bacchanalian a capital, but impress a very durable memory of his festive sociability.' Rigby was not a creditable member of the celebrated Bloomsbury Gang.

The death of Henry Pelham in 1754 brought about great changes in public affairs. Newcastle was forced to offer the post of Secretary of State and leader of the House of Commons to Fox, who accepted it with great reluctance. The new Ministry excluded Pitt, and the Duke of Bedford was offered the Privy Seal. This honour he declined, alleging that he would not serve under the Duke of Newcastle; but lucrative places were found for Sandwich and Rigby. The Ministry was disunited, and Fox resigned two years later. The Duke of Devonshire became First Lord of the Treasury, Pitt succeeded Fox, and the Duke of Bedford went to Ireland (1756).

One of the first acts of his Administration was to

provide a sum of £20,000 for the relief of the poor. A still higher claim to the estimation of posterity may be stated in the words of Mr. Lecky<sup>1</sup> (*History of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. ii. p. 436): 'He was the first Lord-Lieutenant who showed himself unequivocally in favour of a relaxation of the penal code.' He was especially in favour of mitigating the laws which pressed heavily on the Roman Catholic population; but these enlightened views were vehemently opposed by the Protestant party, headed by the Primate and the Lord Chancellor. The cordial adherence of the Catholics to the new Viceroy proved, however, of great service when in 1759 the French attempted an invasion of Ireland. The state of Ireland was, however, undeniably one of anarchy, disloyalty, and violent party faction, and perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the Duke's viceroyalty is the fact that the attention of Mr. Pitt was fairly roused to the consideration of these disorders. On many points of importance he seems to have differed from the Duke, who no doubt took narrower and more strictly official views than those of the great statesman. Mr. Froude<sup>2</sup> is of opinion that the Duke seriously impeded the introduction of stabler principles of government into Irish affairs. But he admits that, besides principles, there were needed men who believed in them. Bedford was too much concerned in suppressing violent riots in Dublin, preparing to defend the coast

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Lecky speaks of the Duke as a man of haughty and unaccommodating temper, little ability, but of unblemished personal honour (vol. iii. p. 143).

<sup>2</sup> *The English in Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 620-31.

against the French, and himself against the attacks of rival politicians, to have leisure to reflect on the philosophy of institutions and the principles of politics. Neither was his mind fitted to initiate or carry out a scheme of large and generous reform. The least departure from precedent or routine irritated and surprised him. The Irish Protestants were his special aversion, and the Methodists (the best section of the Protestants of the north) he contemptuously spoke of as 'swaddlers.'

In 1761 the Duke returned to England at the conclusion of his viceroyalty, and received from Mr. Pitt the thanks of the Government for his services. The personal dignity and the irreproachable private character of the Duke were, under all circumstances, elements of strength and security to his colleagues in the Government.

George III. had succeeded to the throne in 1760. The young King was of a promising disposition, though his mother, the Princess Dowager, and Lord Bute had done their utmost to reduce him to a state of complete subservience to themselves. At first the political world showed no sign of excitement. Newcastle remained<sup>1</sup> at the head of affairs, and Pitt was the idolised War Minister who had made England glorious in successive campaigns. But on the death of George II. the German war seemed to many Englishmen a waste of English blood and treasure. This view was ably advocated by George Grenville and the Duke of Bedford, and Pitt resigned in 1761 when it became

<sup>1</sup> 'There is nothing new under the sun,' said Horace Walpole. 'No, nor under the grandson,' replied George Selwyn.

evident that the project of a war with Spain would secure no support. Lord Bute, deprived of the services of Pitt, appealed to the Duke for help, and he accepted the Privy Seal. The war with France was prosecuted with the utmost vigour, but gradually our troops were withdrawn from Germany. The time came, however, for negotiations to be opened with France. Bedford took the then unusual line of arguing that some regard must be shown to the power, and even some respect to the interests, of France, which the war-party regarded as the natural enemy of England, to be destroyed beyond hope of recovery. The Treaty itself was not by any means ultra-conciliatory to France; and the Duke, who proceeded to Paris in 1762, continued to maintain the claims of our commercial interests and the advantages gained by our successful campaigns.

Lord Bute acted throughout (as the Duke afterwards discovered) with great disloyalty to his ambassador; but when the treaty was signed, and the success of the negotiation secured, he professed the utmost satisfaction. In a long and complimentary despatch, Bute informed him that he meant to retire from office, and urged upon him the necessity of joining the new Government. The Duke declined, but advised on the formation of the future Cabinet. Pitt was eventually sent for. But Pitt absolutely refused to serve with any man (still less with Bedford himself) who had taken part in the Peace of Paris. This decision could not be accepted by the King, though he took care to inform the Duke that

Pitt had specially proscribed him. Enraged by this information, he accepted the Presidency of the Council, and used the same weapon of proscription against Lord Bute. Notwithstanding his administrative ability, the Duke was unpopular both with the King and the people. The Grenville Ministry was not, in consequence, strengthened by the addition of such unpopular personages as the Duke and Lord Sandwich, and the King took a violent dislike to Grenville, which became intensified by his growing mental malady. The Stamp Act had meanwhile crept almost unnoticed through the House. This serious error was lost sight of in the uproar caused by the omission of the name of the Princess Dowager from the Regency Bill (1765). The Ministers were on the point of resigning, but some concessions from the King prolonged their existence. The Duke of Bedford was, however, profoundly dissatisfied, and requested an audience of the King, in which he informed him that royal authority and favour should not be disjoined. The famous letter of *Junius* describing this interview reports that the Duke left the King in convulsions, but no investigation has yet discovered a basis for this assertion. The King accepted the remonstrance as a resignation, the Ministry collapsed, and Lord Rockingham was sent for. He came into power, but could not retain it. Lord Chatham's Administration followed, but confusion continued. The Bedford party, under the Duke of Grafton, held office to their heart's content though their leader himself stood aloof. He did not

reappear much in public life in a political capacity, though his influence was always a commanding factor in political situations. In almost all emergencies he is remarkable for the courage of his views and the stability of his attitude. When public attention was engrossed by the Regency Bill, a short bill passed the Commons in the interests of the silk-weavers of London prohibiting the introduction of foreign silks into England. The Duke spoke strongly against it in the Lords, and the bill was thrown out. Two days later an immense body of silk-weavers went to the House of Lords; they attacked the Duke, and dashed a large paving-stone into his chariot. He was severely hurt, and narrowly escaped with his life. The attack on Bedford House which followed would have been disastrous had not a party of horse arrived in time, and, throwing open the great gates into Bloomsbury Square, dispersed the rioters.<sup>1</sup> This was not the only occasion on which the Duke was exposed to the violence of the mob. He records in his Journal (July 30th, 1769) that, having ridden from Exeter to Honiton, he found at the inn-door 'a vast concourse of people who received me with hissing and groaning, the cry of "Wilkes and Liberty," "The Peacemaker," etc. I went forward, attended by the mob, with most violent imprecations, and soon after I turned out of the high street of the town, near twenty bull-dogs were hallooed at my horse; by the grace of God no one actually seized him, though I had two for

<sup>1</sup> See p. 57.

a long time just under his nose. The mob then threw stones, many of which hit me, though without any damage to myself. Upon this, I galloped forward.' There is no question of the spirit of the man. He rides as calmly through twenty bull-dogs as if he were attending a meet of the neighbouring hounds, and pays no more attention to the stones than to the balls which flew along the sward at one of his favourite cricket matches at Woburn. Nor does he shrink from greater sufferings than could be inflicted by any mob, however infuriated. When the news came that his only son was lying at death's door from a fall whilst hunting, he braced himself to go to the opera<sup>1</sup> with his daughter-in-law, lest she should suspect the full gravity of the news too suddenly. When the worst came, few of his friends thought he could survive it. A month later he took part in some important public business, and *Junius*, afterwards referring to it, informed the world that the Duke was utterly insensible to the ordinary feelings of a father, and that the Duchess (or the 'venerable Gertrude,' as the writer styles her) had made a profit by the sale of the effects of her son and his wife after their death. Though this story was obviously untrue, there was more truth in the insinuation that the Duchess was a hard woman, than that the Duke was a cold-hearted man. Even Horace Walpole, who detested him and all his party, alludes to him as the 'warm little Duke' But the best reply to the calumnies of *Junius* is to be

<sup>1</sup> *Letters of Junius*, vol. ii. p. 32.

found in Lord Brougham's *Political Sketches* (vol. i. p. 384). Towards the close of his life the Duke suffered from cataract, and was couched by the famous oculist of the day, Baron de Wensel, in 1767. Notwithstanding this infirmity, and others of a more serious character, he never relaxed in his energetic attention to the affairs of his extensive estates, or his interest in the welfare of those who were dependent on him. The frequent mention in his journals of Lady Tavistock's visits and those of her 'dear little boy' shows how tenderly he clung to the memory of his dead son, and it was a heavy grief to him when the young widow died of consumption in 1768. He survived her only two years. Almost the last paper in his hand is an order to 'Mr. Wing' to distribute £500 among the poor at Thorney, who were suffering from the effects of a severe inundation. He died in 1771, at the age of 61. As may be gathered from the various authors quoted above, views of the most varying description have been taken of the character and abilities of John, fourth Duke of Bedford. Horace Walpole, who was deeply prejudiced against him, both on public and private grounds, admits, nevertheless, that the Duke was 'a man of inflexible honesty and goodwill to his country : his great economy was called avarice ; if it was so, it was blinded with more generosity and goodness than that quality will generally unite with. His parts were certainly far from shining, and yet he spoke readily and, upon trade, well ; his foible was speaking on every subject, and

imagining he understood it, as he must have done, by inspiration. He was always governed—generally by the Duchess ; though immeasurably obstinate when once he had formed or had an opinion instilled into him.'

The rebuilding of Woburn Abbey by John, fourth Duke of Bedford, the fine collection of Sèvres china presented to him by Louis xv. on the conclusion of the Peace of 1763, and the planting of the evergreens in Woburn Park are mentioned in the notice contained in vol. i. p. 88 of this Catalogue. Further details concerning his political career are added in this volume.

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No. 177.

FRANCIS, LORD RUSSELL, ELDEST SON  
OF WILLIAM, FIFTH EARL AND  
FIRST DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.

BORN 1638, DIED 1679.

BY CLAUDE LEFÈVRE.

*To the waist, life size, seen within an oval, face turned in three-quarters towards the right; long hair; large, broad, falling collar. Yellow dress, with buttons in front, and white undersleeves. In this portrait there is an exaggeration of look and expression of No. 178. Canvas, 28 in. by 22 in.*



AFTER a preparatory course of education under the Rev. John Thornton (No. 185), chaplain to the Earl of Bedford, Francis, Lord Russell, was sent with his brother William (No. 178) to Cambridge in 1653. Their tutor, Mr. Nidd, gives an account of

their progress in logic, the Roman historians, and natural philosophy, in a letter dated 1654. When their university education was completed, the brothers were sent abroad, under the care of Monsieur de la Faisse (a French Protestant), who travelled with them through France, Switzerland, and part of Germany to Augsburg, where they appear to have resided some time. Before they left England their father wrote them a long letter of advice for their whole conduct; it is printed in the appendix to Lord John Russell's *Life of William, Lord Russell*.

Francis, Lord Russell, parted from his brother at Augsburg, in the summer of 1657, and travelled for ten years in Germany, Italy, and France. The following is a letter written to him by his brother William in 1659:—

‘Most deare Brother,—

‘When I left you at Augsburg out of vexation to stay there soe long, I thought good to leave you the letter you find here, to bee given you in case I should mis-carry, for to make myself known not to be ungrateful. . . . . The reason of my writing this for you at present is to let you know, that now since my coming over out of France I have opened and viewed these two letters, and altered them in some places as I have thought fit; and having reduced the quantitie of what I desire should be given to £80 sterling a year, the which summe I desire you, and moreover conjure you by the love that has ever bin between us, to see duely paid every year to Mr. John Thornton our tutor, and Fox Gregory our servant, during their lives, according as I have divided it

between them. Written by me, your most loving and affectionate Brother,

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

WOBURNE ABBEY, the 5 Dec. 1659.  
The night before I went up to London.'

Lord John Russell<sup>1</sup> states that 'Francis, Lord Russell, seems to have been affected all his life with hypochondriacal malady, and never took any active interest in life.' He died unmarried in 1679, at the age of forty-one.

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No. 240.

GERTRUDE LEVESON-GOWER, DUCHESS  
OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1715, DIED 1794.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

*A half-length standing figure, life size, in coronation robes, turned towards the left, drawing back a bluish-crimson curtain with her right hand. She holds a coronet. She wears her own rich brown hair, which falls forward in long ringlets below her shoulders. The light is admitted from the right-hand side. Dark grey sky background. A fine picture, somewhat cold in tone. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



GERTRUDE, Duchess of Bedford, the wife of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, was a woman of iron will, great ambition, and singular capacity. She was the daughter of John, first Earl Gower, and the atmosphere of politics, or rather of factions, was her native element. Her father had been an ardent

<sup>1</sup> *Life of William, Lord Russell.*

adherent of the Stuarts, and his reconciliation to the reigning dynasty was bitterly resented by the Jacobites.

In Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson* occurs the following story, which illustrates the violence of political feeling at this period. Dr. Johnson said to Boswell: 'You know, sir, Lord Gower forsook the old Jacobite interest. When I came to the word *renegade*, after telling what it was, "one who deserts to the enemy, a revolter," I added "*sometimes we say a Gower.*"' Thus it went to the press; but the printer had more wit than I, and struck it out.'

Her brother, the second Earl Gower, was closely allied to the party of the Duke of Bedford, and by his influence obtained the Privy Seal. This office was held by her father, her husband, her brother, and her son-in-law. When the Duke of Marlborough, who married her daughter, Lady Caroline Russell, in 1762, was appointed to the office, the Duchess begged the old seal of him; and, according to a letter written by the famous wit 'Gilly' Williams to George Selwyn,<sup>1</sup> intended to frame it, with an inscription to be composed by Horace Walpole. The Duchess entered with great zest into the social and political life of the day. Horace Walpole says she governed her husband, and all the allusions to her in contemporary letters and memoirs bear out this assertion. She resided usually at Bath in the late summer and autumn, and it was considered the correct thing for men of fashion to

<sup>1</sup> *Selwyn's Letters*, vol. i. p. 333.

repair thither and make ‘their bow to the Duchess of Bedford.’ At Woburn Abbey she held perpetual court. The crowds that gathered there were assembled, no doubt, with a view to maintaining the party who owned the Duke as their chief; but the Christmas ‘congress,’ as it was called, at Woburn, lacked the exclusiveness so dear to the social stars of that day. ‘I like comfort, not numbers,’ said ‘Gilly’ Williams, ‘and the mob there will admit of no sociability.’ The Duchess displayed great affability on these and similar occasions. When she accompanied the Duke to Paris for the negotiations that ended in the Treaty of 1763, the Duchesse de Choiseul assured her that the King and Queen were by no means haughty or unapproachable, but received their guests with kindness and cordiality. ‘*Je puis le croire,*’ replied the Duchess of Bedford, ‘*je viens de jouer ce rôle-là moi-même.*’ Like her husband, she possessed great personal courage, and at the time of the attack by the weavers on Bedford House, insisted on remaining with him. The danger was averted, and the next day she received visits of congratulation. Her nature was hard and suspicious, and she persisted in ascribing the attack (quite without foundation) to the machinations of the Bute party, with whom ‘the Bedfords’ had quarrelled. The bitter political animosities of the day were intensified by the part she took in them, and there is little trace, beyond that of her complete identification with her husband’s interests, of a more amiable side to her character. She was

painfully affected by the tragic end of her son, Lord Tavistock, but maintained nevertheless her influence in political life and her ascendancy in the social world till the death of her husband in 1771. Her grandson, who had been left an orphan when only three years of age, was now her chief care, and she managed his extensive estates till he attained his majority. Horace Walpole alludes to the fact that Francis, Duke of Bedford, had ‘got rid of one old woman, and established another,’ meaning Mr. Palmer, the agent. Her departure from the scene of her former greatness was somewhat abrupt. On the day of her grandson’s coming of age, she ordered a chaise and post-horses, and, without any previous intimation of her intention, left Woburn Abbey for ever.

The following account of a visit paid by Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, to Woburn Abbey, will be read with interest :—

To GEORGE MONTAGUE, Esq.

ARLINGTON STREET, Oct. 8th, 1751.

I came yesterday from Woburn, where I have been a week. The house is in building, and three sides of the quadrangle finished. The park is very fine, the woods glorious, and the plantations of evergreens sumptuous ; but upon the whole, it is rather what I admire than like—I fear that is what I am apt to do at the finest places in the world where there is not a navigable river. You would be charmed, as I was, with an old gallery that is not yet destroyed. It is a bad room, powdered with little gold stars, and covered with

millions of old portraits. There are all the successions of Earls and Countesses of Bedford, and all their progenies. One Countess is a whole-length drawing in the drollest dress you ever saw; and another picture of the same woman leaning on her hand, I believe by Cornelius Johnson, is as fine a head as ever I saw. There are many of Queen Elizabeth's worthies, the Leicesters, Essexes, and Philip Sidneys, and a very curious portrait of the last Courtney, Earl of Devonshire, who died at Padua. Have not I read somewhere that he was in love with Queen Elizabeth, and Queen Mary with him? He is quite in the style of the former's lovers, red-bearded, and not comely. There is Essex's friend, the Earl of Southampton; his son the Lord Treasurer; and Madame l'Empoisonneuse, that married Carr, Earl of Somerset—she is pretty. Have not you seen a copy Vertue has made of Philip and Mary? That is in this gallery too, but more curious than good. They showed me two heads, who, according to the tradition of the family, were the originals of Castalio and Polydore. They were sons to the second Earl of Bedford; and the eldest, if not both, died before their father. The eldest has vipers in his hand, and in the distant landscape appears in a maze, with these words, 'Fata viam invenient.' The other has a woman behind him, sitting near the sea, with strange monsters surrounding her. I don't pretend to decipher this, nor to describe half the entertaining morsels I found here; but I can't omit, as you know I am Grammont-mad, that I found 'le vieux Roussel, qui étoit le plus fier danseur d'Angleterre.' The portrait is young, but has all the promise of his later character. I am going to send them a head of a Countess of Cumberland, sister to Castalio and Polydore, and mother of a famous Countess of Dorset, who afterwards married the Earl of

Pembroke of Charles the First's time. She was an authoress, and immensely rich. After the Restoration Sir Joseph Williamson, the Secretary of State, wrote to her to choose a courtier at Appleby: she sent him this answer: 'I have been bullied by an usurper, I have been ill-treated by a court, but I won't be dictated to by a subject; your man shall not stand. Ann Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.' Adieu! If you love news a hundred years old, I think you can't have a better correspondent. For anything that passes now, I shall not think it worth knowing these fifty years.<sup>1</sup>

## No. 178.

HON. WILLIAM RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS  
LORD RUSSELL.

BORN 1639, BEHEADED IN LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS,

JULY 21ST, 1683.

BY CLAUDE LEFÈVRE.

*Companion picture to No. 177. A bust portrait, life size; within an oval. Face seen in three-quarters turned towards the left. Eyes looking at spectator. Long yellow-brown flowing hair, broad white lace square-cut collar, over blue steel armour. Light admitted from the right-hand side. Canvas, 28 in. by 22½ in.*



T the age of seventeen. Second son of William, fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford, and Anne Carr, daughter of the Earl of Somerset. Brother of Francis, Lord Russell (No. 177). Married, in 1667, Lady Rachel Wriothesley (No. 182), daughter of the Earl of Southampton (No. 143) and

<sup>1</sup> *Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford*, vol. ii. p. 402.



HON. WILLIAM RUSSELL,

Afterwards Lord Russell. At the age of seventeen.

BORN 1639.

BEHEADED IN LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, JULY 21ST, 1683.

*By Claude Lefèvre.*



widow of Lord Vaughan. Being accused of complicity in the Rye-House Plot, he was condemned to death, and beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21st, 1683. A short notice of William, Lord Russell, appears in volume i. page 49 of this Catalogue. The principal events in his life have also been sketched in the notice of the life of Rachel, Lady Russell, vol. i. page 182.

The following is an extract from the *Life of William, Lord Russell*, published by Lord John Russell in 1819: 'Upon the Restoration William Russell was elected member of Parliament for Tavistock. But the court, which was then the scene of magnificence and gaiety, seems to have attracted his first attention. Thus entangled in a court life, he appears, by the following letter to his father, to have been engaged in duels, the common practice of the age. As a mark of respect, the letter is sealed in the old fashion with silk thread as well as sealing-wax:—

' My LORD,

Although I think I have courage enough to fight with anybody without despairing of the victory, yet nevertheless knowing that the issue of combats depends upon fortune, and that it is not always hee that has most courage and the justest cause who overcomes, but hee that is luckiest; and having found myself very unluckie in several things, I have thought fitt to leave these few lines behind mee for to expresse (in case I should mis-carry) some kind of acknowledgement for the goodness your Lordship as had in shewing mee soe much kindnessse above what I have deserved. I have the

deepest sense of it in the world, and shall alwayes (during life) make it in my businesse to expresse it by my life and actions. For really, my Lord, I think myself the happiest man in the world in a father, and I hope (if I have not already) I should at least for the future have carried myself soe as not to make your Lordship think yourself unhappy in a sonne. My Lord, in case I miscarry (for without it I suppose this will not come to your hands), let me beg it off you to remember mee in the persons of those who have served mee well. Pray let not my friend Taaffe suffer for his generous readinesse to serve mee, not only on this occassion but in several other wherein he has shewed himselfe a very generous and kind friend to mee, therefore pray bring him off cleare, and let him not suffer for my sake. For my men, I doubt not but your Lordship will reward them well. For Robin, my footman, because hee has served mee faithfully, carefully, and with great affection, and has lost a great deal of time with mee, I desire that 20 pounds a year may be settled on him during his life: and the French man I hope you'll reward very well, having served with care and affection. For my debts, I hope your Lordship will see them paid, and therefore I shall set them down to prevent mistakes. I owe one hundred pounds, forty pounds, and I think some 4 or 5 more to my Lord Brook; this is all I owe which I can call to mind at present, except for the cloathes and some other things I have had this winter, of which my man can give an account. I have not time to write any longer, therefore I shall conclude with assuring your Lordship that I am as much as it is for me to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's Most dutiful Son And humble servant,

WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Thursday Morning, *July ye 2d, 1663.*





CAROLINE RUSSELL,

Duchess of Marlborough.

BORN 1743.

DIED 1811.

*By Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1759.*

'A letter of Edward Russell, written the following year, mentions his brother William's recovery from a wound he had received in an affair of honour, and rejoices in his escape without further hurt "from so adroit an adversary."'

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No. 244.

CAROLINE RUSSELL, DUCHESS OF  
MARLBOROUGH.

BORN 1743, DIED 1811.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS IN 1759.

*A life-sized figure, seen to the knees, sitting on a garden seat; the face turned in three-quarters, looking away to the left. Her dress is white satin with a single rose in front, and slate-coloured pelisse over her shoulders. A Blenheim spaniel in her lap rests on her right hand, a gift, it is presumed, from the Duke of Marlborough. Her hair is of a rich deep brown colour, like her mother's, as seen in picture No. 240. A very fine portrait, cold, but deep and rich in tone. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



AUGHTER of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, by his second wife, Gertrude Leveson-Gower. Married August 23d, 1762, George Spencer, third Duke of Marlborough. Lady Caroline Russell was one of the bridesmaids to Queen Charlotte in 1761. Horace Walpole writes, 9th September 1761, to the Hon. H. S. Conway: 'The bridesmaids, especially Lady

Caroline Russell, Lady Sarah Lennox, and Lady Elizabeth Keppel, were beautiful figures. With neither features nor air, Lady Sarah was by far the chief angel.<sup>1</sup> A list of the bridesmaids is given in Jesse's *Memoirs of King George the Third*, vol. i. p. 100. Viscount Clifden possesses an effective picture by Hudson, of Caroline Russell, as a girl, standing in a garden, pointing to the Woburn Evergreens (that were planted in 1743 to commemorate her birth),<sup>1</sup> attended by a black boy, with fruit and flowers on a pedestal, and a squirrel eating a pomegranate. It was presented by John, Duke of Bedford, to her grandson the Hon. George Agar Ellis in 1829. Another portrait is at Alloa Park, the seat of the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, forms the centre of the great picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the Marlborough family at Blenheim, painted in 1778. It has been very finely engraved in mezzotinto by C. Turner.

<sup>1</sup> Not her marriage, as stated in vol. i. p. 88.

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No. 231.

JOHN RUSSELL, FOURTH DUKE OF  
BEDFORD, K.G.

BORN 1710, DIED 1771.

BY THOMAS HUDSON.

*Life size, to the knees, standing towards the right, and pointing in the same direction with his right hand. The cuff of his blue coat is faced with leopard skin. He wears a white satin waistcoat. The ducal coronet and a pair of gloves are on a table beside him, and a red curtain descends from the right, passing behind the figure. This is a youthful portrait, wearing his natural dark hair, without any insignia of the Garter. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



ECOND son of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford, and Elizabeth Howland, of Streatham. Succeeded his brother (as fourth Duke) 1732. In 1744 he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1748 one of the Principal Secretaries of State, The Duke was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1756 to 1761, and in the latter year succeeded Earl Temple as Lord Privy Seal. In 1762, being nominated Ambassador Extraordinary to Versailles, he negotiated the treaty of Fontainebleau. He was Lord President of the Council from September 1763 to July 1765. His portrait as a child is introduced in the large family picture by Jervas (No. 199). He married first, in 1731, Lady Diana Spencer (No. 237), daughter of Charles, third Earl of Sunderland (No. 205) and sister to the second Duke of Marlborough (No. 227); and secondly, in 1737, Gertrude, eldest daughter of John, first Earl Gower (No. 224).

Their daughter, Caroline, became Duchess of Marlborough (No. 243). Their son Francis, Marquess of Tavistock (No. 245), was killed in the hunting field. (For further notice of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, see p. 39. A short notice appears also in vol. i. p. 85).

No. 241.

GERTRUDE LEVESON GOWER, DUCHESS  
OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1715, DIED 1794.

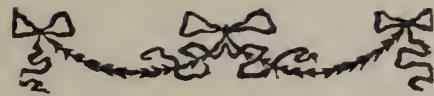
BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

*A life-sized figure, seen to the knees, seated towards the left in a crimson-backed chair, looking at spectator, with her face turned in three-quarters to the left. Her dress is a rich blue silk, trimmed with satin bows of the same colour, rich white lace to short sleeves, and a white satin scarf over her shoulders. She wears her own dark-coloured hair under a small white Tyrolean cap. Her right hand holds an open book in her lap, and the left hand rests above it. A basket of figs is on a table to the left, and a bluish crimson curtain suspended behind her figure. Remarkably easy and elegant in attitude, richly coloured, although inclining to coldness in tone. The deep shadows are finely massed. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



ECOND wife of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, and daughter of John, first Earl Gower (No 224); married 1737; mother of Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough (No. 244), and of Francis, Marquess of Tavistock (No. 245).

(For notice of Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, see page 55.)



## QUEEN'S BEDROOM





## QUEEN'S BEDROOM.

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NO. 216.

ANN EGERTON, DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1705, DIED 1762.

BY ISAAC WHOOD.

*Oval, within square gold frame. Bust picture, life size. Face seen in three-quarters turned towards the left. White satin dress, and trimmed blue mantle covering her left shoulder. Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*



IFE of Wriothesley, third Duke of Bedford, only daughter of Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, by his first wife, Elizabeth Churchill, daughter and co-heiress of the great Duke of Marlborough. She married secondly, in 1733, William, third Earl of Jersey.

(For notice of Ann Egerton, Duchess of Bedford, see vol. i. p. 70.)

No. 293.

LADY ANNA MARIA STANHOPE,  
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1783, DIED 1857.

BY FRANK STONE, A.R.A.

*An oval picture, life size, seen to the waist. The face is represented nearly in profile, turned to the left, wearing an ornamental black head-dress, edged with pearls, and the hair dressed in ringlets. Her right hand is raised, holding a mask. Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*



ANNA MARIA, Duchess of Bedford, daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, was married in 1808 to Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, afterwards seventh Duke of Bedford.

During the thirty years that intervened between their marriage and the death of John, sixth Duke, they resided principally at Oakley House, which was furnished for their reception in 1807. She was long remembered there, and with great affection, both by the neighbours and cottagers: of a bright and lively disposition, she sought to make a social centre wherever she went, and the hospitalities of Woburn Abbey were on a great scale. The theatrical representations, inaugurated by his predecessor, Georgiana Gordon, Duchess of Bedford, were continued, and we have playbills describing the performances from 1840 to 1857. In the lists of actors and authors of these pieces are many distinguished names, notably those of

Lord Macaulay and the late Lords Albemarle and Houghton. The Duchess is said to have originated the fashion of five o'clock tea, which was served in the Museum Room, a black page standing behind her own chair. As Marchioness of Tavistock she was a Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen, and Her Majesty and Prince Consort paid a visit to the Abbey in 1841. The Duchess was very accomplished, and her kind and genial manner endeared her to all who knew her. The following passage from the *Memoir of Baron Bunsen* describes his impression of a visit to Woburn Abbey in December 1847:—

'Nowhere is hospitality practised on so grand a scale, or at least nowhere grander, than at Woburn Abbey; every room is the perfection of all credible and incredible comforts for the guest—all meals in inconceivable perfection of arrangement. The Duchess enacts *visibly* the Queen and Duchess, and *invisibly* (in the intervals, by her directions) the supreme *Maitresse d'Hôtel*. The Dowager-Duchess<sup>1</sup> assists her with much tact. The day after my arrival a banquet was given in my honour, with a display of all the wonderful silver services, gifts of Louis XV. to Duke John; the other days all was more simple. I have reflected much on the position of a Duke of Bedford or of Sutherland in the nineteenth century, and do not think it could be essentially more than what the present representatives make of it. The charm here

<sup>1</sup> Georgina Gordon, second wife of John, sixth Duke of Bedford.

is the historical and political standing of the House of Russell. . . . Certainly one has not known England if one has not seen this magnificent seat of the Russells; for although less sumptuous in architecture, furniture, or gardens than Chatsworth, and less *mignon* than Trentham, it is the most royal residence that I have seen in this country as a whole establishment.'

The Duchess had one son, William, afterwards eighth Duke of Bedford. Baron Bunsen alludes to him thus: 'The grief of the House is the abstraction of the Marquess of Tavistock, who writes daily most intelligent papers on political subjects, but will not *live* at Woburn, nor take any part in active life.'

Anna Maria, Duchess of Bedford, died four years before her husband, in 1857.

No. 297.

WILLIAM, LORD RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS  
EIGHTH DUKE OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1809, DIED 1872.

BY FRANK STONE, A.R.A.

*An oval picture; a bust portrait, the size of life. The face is seen in three-quarters, turned towards the right, and looking in the same direction. His dark brown coat fits closely to the neck. Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*



ON of Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford; M.P. for Tavistock from 1832 to 1841; succeeded to the Dukedom 1861. Died unmarried in 1872.



## THE QUEEN'S DRESSING-ROOM





## THE QUEEN'S DRESSING-ROOM.

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No. 279.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., AFTERWARDS  
EARL RUSSELL, K.G.

BORN 1792, DIED 1878.

BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

*Half-length standing figure, seen nearly in full face, wearing a yellow-brown coat and black velvet collar. He holds a scroll in his right hand, and supports his elbow with the other hand. A stone column and red drapery to the left. Signed by the artist in the left-hand corner, 'George Hayter, Pinxit, 1832.' Canvas, 35 in. by 27½ in.*



HIRD son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by the Hon. Georgiana Byng, his first wife. Educated at Westminster School and Edinburgh University. He entered Parliament as member for Tavistock in 1813, and was mainly instrumental in passing the Roman Catholic Relief Bill in 1829. On March 1, 1831, Lord John introduced the great Reform Bill, which received the Royal Assent on June 7, 1832. He was Prime Minister from 1846 to 1852, and Foreign Secretary from 1859 to 1865, when, on the death of Lord Palmerston, he became a second

time Prime Minister. He was created Earl Russell July 30, 1861.

There is at Longleat a portrait of Lord John Russell, as a young man, in Van Dyck costume, by Sanders, and another is at Holland House.

Mr. Froude speaks of him as ‘the old statesman who filled so large a place for half a century in English public life, whose whole existence from the time when he passed out of childhood was spent in sharp political conflict, under the eyes of the keenest party criticisms, and who carried his reputation off the stage at last, unspotted by a single act which his biographers are called on to palliate.’

He goes on to say: ‘To the Tories, in the days of the Reform Bill, Lord John Russell was the tribune of an approaching violent revolution. To the Radicals he was the Moses who was leading the English nation into the promised land. The alarm and the hope were alike imaginary. The wave has gone by, the crown and peerage and church and primogeniture stand where they are, and the promised land, alas! is a land not running with corn and wine, but running only with rivers of gold, at which those who drink are not refreshed. To the enthusiasts of Progress the Reform Bill of 1832 was to be a fountain of life, in which society was to renew its youth like the eagle. High-born ignorance was to disappear from the great places of the nation; we were to be ruled only by nature’s aristocracy of genius and virtue; the inequalities of

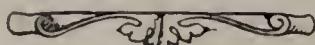
fortune were to be readjusted by a truer scale ; and merit, and merit only, was to be the road to employment and distinction.

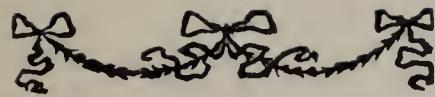
' We need not quarrel with a well-meant measure because foolish hopes were built upon it. But experienced men say that no one useful thing has been done by the Reformed Parliament which the old Parliament would have refused to do ; and for the rest, it begins to be suspected that the reform of which we have heard so much is not the substitution of a wise and just government for a government which was not wise and just, but the abolition of government altogether, and the leaving each individual man to follow what he calls his interest—a process under which the English people are becoming a congregation of contending atoms, scrambling every one of them to snatch a larger portion of good things than its fellow.

' It is idle to quarrel with the inevitable. Each generation has its work to do. Old England could continue no longer ; and the problem for the statesman of the first half of this century was to make the process of transformation a quiet and not a violent one. The business of Lord John Russell was to save us from a second edition of the French Revolution ; and if he thought that something higher or better would come of it than we have seen, or are likely to see, it is well that men are able to indulge in such pleasant illusions to make the road the lighter for them. The storms of his early life had long passed away before the end came.

He remained the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons during the many years in which the administration was in the Liberal hands ; and he played his part with a prudence and good sense of which we have been more conscious, perhaps, since the late absence of these qualities. Lord John Russell (or Earl Russell, as he became) never played with his country's interests for the advantage of his party. Calumny never whispered a suspicion either of his honour or his patriotism, and Tory and Radical alike followed him when he retired with affectionate respect. In Chenies Church there is no monument of him. His statue will stand appropriately in the lobby of the House where he fought and won his many battles.

‘ It may be said of him, as was said of Peel, that we did not realise his work till he was taken from us. In spite of progress, we have not produced another man who can make us forget his loss.’—(*Short Studies on Great Subjects*, by J. A. Froude, 4th series, page 362.)





## SALOON









ELIZABETH KEPPEL,

Marchioness of Tavistock.

BORN 1739.

DIED 1768.

*By Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1761.*

## SALOON.

—  
No. 248.

ELIZABETH KEPPEL, MARCHIONESS  
OF TAVISTOCK.

BORN 1739, DIED 1768.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

*Represented in the dress which she wore as a bridesmaid at the marriage of Queen Charlotte, decorating the statue of Hymen with flowers, attended by a negress. Full-length figures, the size of life. The Marchioness raises with both hands a garland to decorate the statue on the right. Her face is seen almost in profile, looking down to the left. The negress, kneeling behind her, holds up another massive garland. A rich curtain, suspended from the branches of a tree behind the statue, affords a solid background for the principal figure. A tripod altar, with pale red flame, before the figure of Hymen, is on the extreme right-hand side in front, and the terminal statue holds a royal crown in one hand and a lighted torch in the other. The dress of the negress is spotted white, and open at the neck so as to display three rows of pearls and pearl earrings. The sky behind her is dazzlingly bright, and the folds of the long white satin dress are most cleverly arranged. Inscribed on the side of the step beneath her foot—*

*'Cinge Tempora Floribus  
Suaveolentis Amaraci :  
Adsis, o Hymenæ Hymen !  
Hymen o Hymenæ !'*

*from Catullus, on the marriage of Julia and Malius, lxi., lines 7, 8.  
On the lower step, in deep shade, are also traces of an obliterated  
inscription to the following effect—'Elizabeth, Countess of Albemarle,  
Daughter of Admiral Keppel, 1761.'<sup>1</sup> Canvas, 93 in. by 57½ in.*

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<sup>1</sup> No reason can be assigned for this obviously incorrect inscription.

Dr. Waagen (vol. iv. p. 333) remarks in technical phraseology that 'The fine features of the lady are rendered with great animation and refinement; at the same time the colouring is warm and transparent, and the effect of the whole enchanting.' A singularly rich and highly decorative picture. The accessories were painted by Peter Toms. In Reynolds' book of sitters we find that Lady Elizabeth Keppel sat to him in September 1761, and a 'negro,' probably for the same picture, was several times employed in December of the same year. This picture was presented by William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle (who died in 1849), to the Duke of Bedford (see a letter from Lady Augusta Noel, dated March 17th, 1884). A graphic description of the picture is to be found in Leslie and Taylor's *Life of Reynolds*, vol. i. p. 195 and 202. This picture has been effectively engraved in mezzotinto by Fisher, and on a smaller scale by S. W. Reynolds.



ADY ELIZABETH KEPPEL, fifth daughter of William-Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle (No. 225); sister to Admiral Keppel (No. 257), one of Sir Joshua's earliest and warmest friends; bridesmaid to Queen Charlotte in 1761; married Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, 1764. Survived her husband (who died from the effects of a fall from his horse) but one year. She expired of grief and decline at Lisbon in October 1768. Lady Tavistock left three sons, Francis, John, and William. Francis succeeded his grandfather in 1771, when only six years of age. He was known as the famous 'farming Duke of Bedford' and made his mark as one of the most eminent agriculturalists of his time. His efforts for the improvement of agriculture were as unceasing as they were necessary,

for at that time farming was in a very primitive state. The best evidence of his enthusiasm in the cause of agriculture is to be found in the accounts of the celebrated Woburn Sheep-shearings. His life was cut short at the early age of thirty-seven.<sup>1</sup> While playing a game of tennis he was struck by a ball ; a lingering illness ensued, and he died on the 2nd March 1802. (See vol. i. p. 79.)

The work so well begun by the fifth Duke was zealously taken up by John, sixth Duke of Bedford, who, at the Sheep-shearing held three months after his brother's death, gave orders that everything should be conducted as on former occasions.

The third brother, Lord William Russell, was murdered by his valet Courvoisier in 1840, at his house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, London.

(For notice of Elizabeth Keppel, Marchioness of Tavistock, see vol. i. p. 33.)

<sup>1</sup> The state coach (in the coach-house at Woburn Abbey) was used by Francis, fifth Duke, and his friend, Lord Anglesey, on the occasion of their going to Court together.

No. 125.

## ADRIAN PULIDO PAREJA.

(KNIGHT OF SANTIAGO, AND ADMIRAL OF THE  
FLEET OF NEW SPAIN.)

BY VELASQUEZ, DATED 1660.

*Full-length, life-size, bareheaded, standing figure, turned towards the right. He wears a broad lace edged falling collar, holds a truncheon in his gloved right hand, and his hat in the left. A white embroidered belt crosses his breast, which is decorated with the Cross of Santiago. The sash round his waist is red. Behind him is a dark red curtain. In the distance, to the right, is represented a fleet at sea, and on the ground, in the front, to the left, is introduced an oval shield bearing the following inscription:—‘Adrian Pulido Pareja, Capitan General de la Armada y flota de nueva Espana Fallina en la Ciudad de la nueva Vera Cruz, 1660.’ Canvas, 78 in. by 42½ in.*

Dr. Waagen (vol. iv. p. 333) observes: ‘The stern dignity of the individual is very animatedly expressed. The execution of the flesh tones in a deep brown tone is very spirited.’ Wiffen, p. 87, associates this personage with the Spanish Armada of 1588. The picture itself was painted in 1660, and the person represented does not even look sixty years of age. Velasquez himself died August 6th, 1660, in his sixty-first year.



DRIAN PULIDO PAREJA was a native of Madrid. He first distinguished himself at the siege of Fontarabia in 1638, and became Admiral of the Fleet of New Spain.

This picture is graphically described in Stirling’s *Annals of the Artists of Spain*, vol. ii. p. 622, in the following words: ‘The Admiral is depicted as a swarthy man of singularly surly aspect, with beetling brows and



ADRIAN PULIDO PAREJA,  
Knight of Santiago, and Admiral of the Fleet of New Spain.  
*By Velazquez.*



shaggy hair and moustachios ; his dress is black, with white sleeves and collar, and the red cross of Santiago on his breast ; and he stands hat and truncheon in hand. Behind his head there is a red curtain, and in the background a tall galleon under a cloud of canvas.'

Palomino relates (tom. iii. p. 492) the following story of this picture, both curious in itself and flattering to Velasquez :—'The Admiral's portrait being finished and set aside in an obscure corner of the artist's painting-room, was taken by Philip IV., in one of his morning lounges there, for the bold officer himself. " Still here !" cried the King, in some displeasure at finding the Admiral, who ought to have been ploughing the main, still lurking about the palace : " Having received your orders, why are you not gone ? " No excuse being offered for the delay, the royal disciplinarian discovered his mistake, and, turning to Velasquez, said, " I assure you I was taken in." '—*Stirling's Annals*, vol. ii. p. 621.

There was a similar picture at Longford Castle, near Salisbury, but with a perfectly plain brown background. It is merely inscribed with the name 'Adrian Pulido Pareja,' and hangs now in the National Gallery.

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No. 303.

LADY ELIZABETH SACKVILLE-WEST,  
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1818.

By R. BUCKNER.

*A dignified whole-length figure, the size of life, attired in black velvet trimmed with ermine,<sup>1</sup> walking towards the right and looking at the spectator over her right shoulder. Jewelled tiara and heron's feather blended with the hair. Both hands joined, holding a fan and lace handkerchief. Shield of arms, Russell impaling Sackville-West, in the upper right-hand corner. Inscribed—‘Bridesmaid to Queen Victoria,’ and signed ‘R. Buckner, 1865.’ Note with reference to the heron’s feather forming part of the head-dress:—‘The Archduchess Christine of Austria, Governor of the Netherlands, gave Lady John Russell this heron’s feather as a wedding present. Lord Torrington, her father, was Minister at Brussels. John, Duke of Bedford, gave it to Mrs. Seymour, who gave it to Lady William Russell, who gave it to Lady Elizabeth, Sept. 23d, 1868.’ Canvas, 96 in. by 59 in.*



ELDEST daughter of George, fifth Earl De La Warr and Lady Elizabeth Sackville, younger daughter of John-Frederick, third Duke of Dorset. Married January 18th, 1844, Francis Charles Hastings Russell, afterwards ninth Duke of Bedford, eldest son of Lord George William Russell, second son

<sup>1</sup> In Court mourning for the Queen of the Netherlands, March 28th, 1865, with badge as bridesmaid to Queen Victoria.

of John, sixth Duke of Bedford. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters :—

1. George William Francis Sackville (tenth Duke of Bedford), married, 1876, Lady Adeline Marie Somers-Cocks, younger daughter of Charles, third Earl Somers.
2. Lord Herbrand Arthur Russell, married, 1888, Mary, daughter of the Ven. W. H. Tribe, Arch-deacon of Lahore.
3. Lady Ela Monica Sackville Russell.
4. Lady Ermyntrude Sackville Russell, married, 1885, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin.

The Duchess was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen from April 1880 to November 1882.







## DINING-ROOM



VOL. II.

M







FRANCIS RUSSELL,

Fourth Earl of Bedford.

BORN 1598.

DIED 1641.

*By Van Dyck.*

## DINING-ROOM.

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No. 97.

FRANCIS RUSSELL, FOURTH EARL OF  
BEDFORD.

BORN 1588, DIED 1641.

BY VAN DYCK.

*In after life, with long, thin, silky hair. Full-length standing figure, life size, looking at the spectator; attired in a complete suit of black, with a broad white plain collar fitting close to his chin and extending to the shoulders. The right hand is bare, and admirably painted; the left arm, with elbow bent, is partly covered by his cloak. There is a severe simplicity and plainness about the costume. No jewellery or ornaments, not even a sword, are visible. A white-and-brown spaniel on the ground endeavours to attract his attention by raising one of its paws to touch his right leg. A rich yellow curtain hangs on the right side, whilst to the left, beyond a large plain-shafted column, is an expanse of dull grey sky, with a few streaks of golden sunlight towards the horizon, indicating that the threatened storm would pass away. The folds of the curtain are led sweepingly behind the figure towards the dog, and thereby serve artistically both to render the massing more compact, and to enrich the general composition. At the lower part of the picture, towards the right, is a label or a representation of a piece of paper, as if fastened with red wax at each corner; and inscribed—but how far contemporary is open to doubt—‘fransis Earle of Bedford. A° 1636, Ætatis sue 48.’ A superb picture, painted in a rich golden tone, although singularly subdued in general effect. Canvas, 84½ in. by 50 in.*

Dr. Waagen (vol. iii. p. 464) says of this picture : 'By far the finest picture by the master here. It is dated 1636, and combines a remarkably noble conception with the deep warm golden tone and the finished execution peculiar to Van Dyck at that time.' Engraved, the upper half only, by Cochran, in *Lodge's Portraits*, vol. v., No. 95. It is especially described in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of Van Dyck*, p. 171, No. 591. He observes in conclusion : 'This is a truly fine and interesting work of art.' Engraved to the waist only, and the reverse way, by Virtue, in Birch's *Lives of Illustrious Persons*, 1737. There is an oval engraving by Glover of this Earl, wearing a similar costume, which is extremely rare. It is placed on the same plate with a similar oval of his son William, Lord Russell. Walpole, in his *Anecdotes*, mentions a small whole-length of this Earl, 'aet. 48. 1636,' copied from Van Dyck by Van Leemput, at Penshurst.



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RANCIS RUSSELL, fourth Earl of Bedford, was the only son of William, first Baron Russell of Thornhaugh (No. 53), and Elizabeth Long, Lady Russell (No. 56), and grandson of Francis, second Earl of Bedford. He succeeded to his father's title in 1613, and on the death of his cousin (Edward, third Earl), in 1627, he became the fourth Earl of Bedford. In 1608 he married Catherine Bruges (No. 98), daughter and co-heiress of Giles Bruges, third Lord Chandos of Sudeley (No. 44). Their family consisted of four sons—William, Francis, John, and Edward;<sup>1</sup> and four daughters—Catherine, Lady Brooke; Anne, Countess of Bristol; Margaret, who was married three times, first to James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, secondly to Edward Montagu, Earl of Manchester, thirdly to

<sup>1</sup> Father of Admiral Russell, afterwards Earl of Oxford.

Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland ; and Diana, Lady Newport.

The following short sketch of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, appears in the *Life of William, Lord Russell* (fourth edition), published in 1853, by Lord John Russell, and gives an outline of his character :—‘ Francis, Earl of Bedford, was engaged, in 1630, in the great work of draining the fens in the counties of Northampton, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, and Lincoln. These fens have since been called from him the Bedford Level.

‘ He was the first of the peers who signed the famous petition in 1640, setting forth “the apprehensions they had of the dangers of the Church and State, and to his person, and the means to prevent them ; and advised the King to call a Parliament, whereby the causes of their grievances may be taken away, and the authors and counsellors punished.”<sup>1</sup>

‘ When Parliament met he was the leader, in the House of Peers, of those who were for asserting the liberty of the subject ; but at the same time he would not consent to many of the violent measures proposed. Pym, who was member for the borough of Tavistock, followed a similar line in the Commons.

‘ When the King admitted some of the popular leaders to his councils, he resolved to make the Earl of Bedford Lord High Treasurer, and Pym Chancellor of the Exchequer ; but Lord Clarendon says the Earl was

<sup>1</sup> Whitelocke, p. 35.

determined not to enter into the Treasury till the bill for tonnage and poundage was granted for life ; and he, with the rest of those who were first offered places, declined to take them till the rest of their party should also be admitted to the confidence of the King.

‘ When a discovery was made to the Earl of Bedford, Lord Say, and Lord Kimbolton, of a design, real or pretended, to bring the army from the North to London, such was their temper and moderation that they did not publish it ; but, contenting themselves with preventing its execution, the whole plot was kept secret till long after the Earl of Bedford’s death.

‘ And when Lord Strafford was tried the Earl of Bedford told Lord Clarendon that it was the rock upon which they should all split : that he had in vain endeavoured to prevail upon his friends to accept the King’s offer, that Lord Strafford should be banished for life ; and that he did not see how the King, who was firmly convinced of the injustice of the condemnation, could ever give the Royal Assent to the Act of Attainder. The Earl of Bedford died<sup>1</sup> on the 9th of May 1641. His character is thus drawn by Clarendon, a political enemy, at a time when these enmities were sharpest :— “ The other accident that fell out during the time that the business of the Earl of Strafford was agitated, and by which he received much prejudice, was the death of the Earl of Bedford. This lord was the greatest person

<sup>1</sup> He died of the small-pox the same day that the warrant for the execution of Strafford received the King’s sign-manual.

of interest in all the popular party, being of the best estate, and best understanding of the whole number; and therefore most like to govern the rest. He was besides of great civility, and of much more good-nature than any of the other. And therefore the King, resolving to do his business with that party by him, resolved to make him Lord High Treasurer of England, in the place of the Bishop of London; who was as willing to lay down the office as anybody was to take it up. And to gratify him the more, at his desire, intended to make Mr. Pym Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he had done Mr. Saint-John his Solicitor-General; as also, that Mr. Hollis was to be Secretary of State, the Lord Say, Master of the Wards, and the Lord Kimbolton to be Lord Privy Seal after the death of his father, who then held that place. Others were to be placed about the Prince, and to have offices when they fell.

"The Earl of Bedford secretly undertook to His Majesty that the Earl of Strafford's life should be preserved; and to procure his revenue to be settled, as amply as any of his progenitors; the which he intended so really, that, to my knowledge, he had it in design to endeavour the setting up the excise in England, as the only natural means to advance the King's profit. He fell sick within a week after the Bill of Attainder was sent up to the Lords' House: and died shortly after, much afflicted with the passion and fury which he perceived his party inclined to: insomuch as he declared, to some of near trust with him, 'that he feared the

rage and madness of this Parliament would bring more prejudice and mischief to the kingdom, than it had ever sustained by the long intermissions of parliaments.' He was a wise man, and would have proposed and advised moderate courses ; but was not incapable, for want of resolution, of being carried into violent ones, if his advice would not have been submitted to : and therefore many, who knew him well, thought his death not unseasonable, as well to his fame as his fortune ; and that it rescued him as well from some possible guilt, as from those visible misfortunes which men of all conditions have since undergone."

A sketch of the life of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, appears in vol. i. page 229, but we cannot omit the following passages in which Mr. Froude speaks of the noble and disinterested character of this remarkable man :—'This Francis was called the Wise Earl. He was a true Russell, zealous for the Constitution and the constitutional liberties of England. He had been bred a lawyer, and understood all the arts of Parliamentary warfare. At the side of Eliot, and Pym, and Selden, he fought for the Petition of Right, and carried it by his own energy through the House of Lords. Naturally he made himself an object of animosity to the Court, and he was sent to the Tower as a reward of his courage. They could not keep him as they kept Eliot, to die there. He was released, but the battle had to be waged with weapons which a Russell was not disposed to use. When he was released Parliamentary life in England





ANNE CARR,

Countess of Bedford.

BORN 1620.

DIED 1684.

*By Van Dyck.*

was suspended. There was no place for a Russell by the side of Laud and Strafford, and Bedford set himself to improve his property and drain the marshes about Whittlesea and Thorney. If solid work well done, if the addition of hundreds of thousands of acres to the soil available for the support of English life, be a title to honourable remembrance, this Earl ranks not the lowest in the Cheney's pantheon. He and his Countess<sup>1</sup> lie in the vault, with several of their children who died in childhood; they are commemorated in a monument not ungraceful in itself, were not it too daubed with paint and vulgarised by gilding.<sup>2</sup>

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No. 175.

ANNE CARR, COUNTESS OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1620, DIED 1684.

BY SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.

*Full-length standing figure, life size, turned slightly to the right, wearing a rich white silk dress. She holds the skirt of her gown slightly with both hands. Her face is turned in three-quarters towards the right; the eyes fixed on the spectator. The bow at her breast is pale blue, and in the girdle of the same colour are a few green lezzes. The dress is cut square, leaving the neck open. A large brownish green curtain gives relief to the light side of her figure, a column and square window are behind her to the left. She appears to be stepping off from a Persian carpet fringed with grey on to a plain boarded floor. A spaniel at her feet looks up to her. A pale, delicate, and extremely beautiful picture. Canova, 84½ in. by 50½ in.*

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<sup>1</sup> Catherine Bruges, Countess of Bedford.

<sup>2</sup> *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, by J. A. Froude, vol. iv. p. 508.

Dr. Waagen (vol. iii. p. 464) estimates this picture as next in value to the portrait of the fourth Earl. He proceeds to remark: 'Great beauty of feature is here united with the delicacy with which Van Dyck conceived his female portraits, and with the most careful execution.' Another portrait of this lady, different in treatment, and of great beauty, is at Althorpe. There she is represented in a pale crimson dress, half-length, with the arms joined.



THE story of the birth and parentage of Anne Carr, Countess of Bedford, has been alluded to more than once in these pages (vol. i. p. 275). It may, however, be re-told here, for it contains elements of permanent interest.

She was the daughter of the celebrated Frances Howard, Countess of Somerset, and the energy which in the mother opposed Fate with every resource of reckless wickedness was transmitted through the gentle and stainless Anne to her son, William Lord Russell, who yielded in a good cause to no force but death. Through her, one of the most infamous episodes in the history of crime is connected with one of the finest in the record of virtue.

Frances Howard was, however, herself the daughter of her mother in every sense. The character of the Countess of Suffolk has been slightly sketched in vol. i., page 332, and it will be remembered that she was beautiful, rapacious, unscrupulous, and dishonest. When Frances was only thirteen years old, she was married to the Earl of Essex, in the presence of the

King (James I.), and amid every circumstance of splendour.

The bridegroom, who was one year older, was the son of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex (the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth), and was destined himself to become the future General of the Parliamentary Party in the Civil Wars. For a few years the child-husband and wife were parted. When they met again, he had grown into a stern, silent, high-minded soldier; she was, as she had been from her cradle, a clever, vain, unscrupulous woman of the world. Her great-uncle, the Earl of Northampton, the leader of the political Catholics, found in her a ready instrument for his own purposes. His allies held all the chief places at Court, and every thread of power was gradually passing into his hands. But a new favourite had appeared, who proved a formidable obstacle in his way. Robert Carr, who had been brought to the notice of the King by Lady Suffolk herself, was a Scottish lad of good family and good looks, and enough ability to advance himself, but without political ambition. The King, whose partiality for the favourite of the moment knew no bounds, created him Viscount Rochester (1612), and employed him as Private Secretary after the death of Salisbury. Rochester could have been controlled by the Howard faction led by Northampton and Suffolk, but he had attached to himself a young man of extraordinary ability, who was determined to rise in the world by means of the

influence of his patron with the King. This man was Sir Thomas Overbury. Ben Jonson was early attracted by his gifts both of person and intelligence, and addressed a sonnet to him. The attachment was not, however, destined to last. Overbury became suspicious of his friend's attitude towards the Countess of Rutland, the accomplished daughter of Sir Philip Sidney, a lady whom he himself regarded with warmer feelings than those of respect. Overbury had written a poem called 'The Wife' in a tone of rather aggressive morality, which afterwards drew upon him the wrath of Lady Essex. This poem was read with 'an excellent grace' by Ben Jonson to Lady Rutland, and he also praised the author. On the next day, however, some differences ensued between the friends, and they parted company with one another from that time. Overbury was now fairly on the road to advancement. He was still the inseparable companion of Rochester, and together they seemed to carry all before them. Another influence, however, was stealthily surrounding the favourite of the King. Lady Essex had determined to find a means of ridding herself of her uncongenial husband, and by allying herself to Rochester to step rapidly to the highest honours. This design presented apparently insuperable difficulties. Essex was a man of blameless character, and the King had arranged the marriage. But the way was cleared in two important points. Somerset fell in love with her, and informed her of

his passion in a series of love-letters composed by the skilful pen of Overbury himself; her family, moreover, grasped eagerly at the idea of using the influence gained by the favourite over the King for their own object, by means of an alliance with a member of the house of Howard. Lady Essex now looked about her for suitable instruments in the accomplishment of her designs. Several presented themselves. Anne Turner, 'a doctor of physic's widow,' known as the White Witch, and one Simon Forman of Lambeth, together concocted philtres to destroy Essex, and charms to subdue Rochester. All the most potent resources of magic were invoked. A number of little waxen images, representing the various persons concerned, were constructed by Forman, and these he advised her to work upon sympathetically, in the hope that the spell might act on the living beings represented. But no results followed. Essex lived on. He complained of his wife's alienation, and endeavoured to win her affection, but her heart, or rather her ambition, was elsewhere. He removed her after a time to his home at Chartley, in the hope that her absence from Court would bring her to a better mind. But she affected a profound melancholy; and the waxen images were cursed or caressed, and the scarf of white crosses given her by Forman was duly displayed, with greater zeal and less hope than ever. At last matters came to a climax. She perceived that the King was not unwilling to further the hopes of

Rochester with regard to her, but that in Overbury she had an irreconcilable enemy. Besides, some matters injurious to her reputation had transpired. A woman named Mary Wood, to whom Lady Essex had given a diamond ring in return for a philtre of unusual efficacy, having been apprehended, confessed the whole transaction. Overbury, who at first had regarded the love-affairs of his friend with leniency, had for some time past endeavoured to open his eyes to the real character of Lady Essex, but when he heard of the poison and the bribe, he redoubled his efforts. Somerset listened with indifference—he, at least, was under a spell. Northampton urged his niece to lose no time, and she formally demanded a divorce from Essex. It was conceded, though the legal aspects of the case were a mere blind. The King took an active part in procuring the dissolution of the marriage, and everything appeared to favour the plans of Lady Essex, when another unexpected check arose again in the person of Overbury. He must be got rid of, but he would not disappear. Perceiving his influence over Rochester to be unabated, she had procured his appointment to a distant embassy, but Overbury, who at first had appeared gratified, now declined to leave the country. It was not difficult after this refusal, however, to involve him in royal displeasure for contempt of royal favours, and Overbury was consigned to the Tower on the 21st of April 1613. His imprisonment was only a preliminary to his death. The Lieutenant

of the Tower was dismissed as an unfit instrument to compass this end, and Sir Jervis Elwes, a man of infamous reputation, was appointed in his place. A former associate of the White Witch, Richard Weston, became keeper to Overbury, and administered to him a poison called rosalgar, which, it was believed, would prove fatal. Overbury suffered tortures, but survived. In this strait he wrote to his former friend, Rochester, requiring him to effect his liberty. Rochester replied that nothing could be done in a hurry, and meanwhile his servants were charged to convey delicacies in the shape of tarts and jellies to the prisoner. These passed through the hands of Mrs. Turner, who added to them preparations of her own, but the unhappy man (perhaps suspecting treason) refused to taste them. It is supposed that Rochester was ignorant of the murderous designs of Lady Essex and her accomplices, but this point has never been positively ascertained. A series of letters written by Overbury at this time, and preserved among the Harleian MSS., gives a miserable picture of his sufferings. He believed himself to be the victim of a strange disease, and called with confidence for Mayerne, the King's physician, whom he thought his friend, but who in reality was in the secret of the plot. At last, an apothecary named Franklin, a creature of Lady Essex, put an end to his misery. Sir Thomas Overbury expired on September 15, 1613, and was buried in the choir of the church within the Tower on

the same day. Two months later Rochester was created Earl of Somerset, and within the year Frances Howard attained the object of her ambition, and became his wife, December 26, 1613. At first all seemed to prosper with the guilty pair. Somerset identified himself (after some hesitation) with the Spanish party led by Northampton, and on the death of the latter acted as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, 1614. The alliance with Spain advocated by Somerset was extremely distasteful to the Protestant party, led by Lord Ellesmere and others, and they cast about for a rival candidate for the post of favourite to the King. George Villiers, afterwards Duke of Buckingham, and son-in-law to the Earl of Rutland (see vol. i. p. 202, No. 76), was brought to Court, and the King made him a cupbearer. This exhibition of favour to the *protégé* of his rivals irritated Somerset, who assumed a morose attitude to the King. To propitiate his favourite, James intrusted him with the negotiation for the marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Infanta of Spain, but some additional proofs of regard for Villiers counteracted the value of the favour in the eyes of Somerset. James was getting impatient with his friend's mood, and wrote to warn him against carrying matters too far. Somerset was probably becoming uneasy, for he caused a pardon to be prepared, which was large enough to cover any eventuality. This pardon, though approved by the King, remained unsealed. His fears, if they

existed, were completely justified, for in the autumn of 1615 the truth began to leak out. The Governor of the Tower acknowledged the share imputed to him in the transactions connected with the death of Overbury, and Lady Somerset was known to be implicated. The trial began on the 19th October, and Weston was sentenced to death. On the 7th of November Anne Turner was executed in the starched yellow ruff she had brought into fashion, but which was never again worn in consequence of its sinister associations. A few days later Elwes was found guilty, and was followed to Tyburn by Franklin, the apothecary. Thus all the minor personages in the tragedy were disposed of. The principal actors were as yet comparatively at liberty. Their trial was postponed for two reasons: first, that the relatives of Somerset with the Spanish ambassador might be investigated; and secondly, because Lady Somerset gave birth about this time to her infant daughter, Anne, afterwards Countess of Bedford. On the 24th of May 1616 she was, however, arraigned before the Commissioners, among whom was Lord Russell (son of Lord Russell of Thornhaugh), who succeeded his cousin as fourth Earl of Bedford in 1627, and was destined to become, much against his will, the father-in-law of the newly-born child of the prisoner before him. The lady appeared in a robe of 'black tammel, a cypress chaperon, and a cobweb lawn ruff and cuffs.' While the indictment was being read she put her fan

before her face, and held it there to cover the ‘few tears’ the occasion appeared to demand, and on being required to answer whether she was guilty of felony and murder or no, she made obeisance to the Lord High Steward, and answered ‘Guilty’ in a low voice, wonderful fearful. It is said that the Earl of Essex was present, and stood in full view of his former wife.

Sir Francis Bacon, the King’s Attorney-General, had prepared a tremendous attack in the event of her defending herself, but on her confession of guilt he contented himself with an extravagant eulogium on the King for discovering and bringing to justice the principal offenders. The Countess was taken back to the Tower, or rather to the house in the garden which had been inhabited by Sir Walter Raleigh during his imprisonment. The new Lieutenant had conducted them to the Bloody Tower, in which it was customary to lodge prisoners of rank. But the guilty woman knew that this was the scene of Overbury’s murder, and she refused to enter the room. Her husband went in alone. The gloomy associations, if they depressed his spirits, did not prevent his assuming an attitude of defiance. He persistently refused to acknowledge any participation in the murder. On the day of his trial he neglected no effort to produce a favourable impression, and is described as attired in a ‘plain black sattin suit laid with two sattin laces in a seam; a gown of velvet, his George about his neck, his hair

curled, his visage pale, his beard long, and his eyes sunk in his head.'

There seems to be no doubt that he held a card in his hand which the King feared he might play in a fit of desperation, but Somerset behaved discreetly, pleaded not guilty with assurance, but received the sentence of death with submission.

He was taken back to the Tower, and from time to time he and his wife conversed through the open doors of their respective prisons.

Six years later they received a pardon conditional on their retiring to either Greys or Cowsham, houses belonging to Lord Wallingford in Oxfordshire, and remaining within three miles of either house during the King's pleasure.

The Countess became the victim of a mortal disease, and lingered long in great agony, during which it is said that she was often heard to moan aloud, 'O Essex! Essex!' her thoughts wandering back to her early home at Chartly and the husband she had so deeply injured. She died in 1632, leaving her young daughter, Anne, a girl of seventeen, to the care of her father, whose only redeeming trait was his love for his child. When Lord Russell, the eldest son of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford (who had been one of the judges of the Countess, though illness had prevented his being present at the trial of the Earl of Somerset), sought the hand of Lady Anne in marriage, the old Earl sternly refused his consent.

The attachment between the young people increased rather than diminished under opposition, and finally Lord Bedford announced the conditions under which he would permit the marriage to take place, no doubt with a secret hope that it might never be fulfilled. He demanded a dowry of twelve thousand pounds, and Somerset, since his disgrace, had lost his fortune. But he had a house at Chiswick, some plate, jewels, and furniture, and all these he gladly sacrificed, saying that, as one of the two must be undone, his innocent child should not suffer. The marriage was celebrated in 1637, and proved a very happy one as far as mutual affection and respect were concerned. But the outward circumstances of Anne Carr's life as Countess of Bedford were far from smooth. Her husband was in the thick of the Civil Wars, and fought under Essex at Edgehill. The gallant leader of the Parliamentary forces must have been well known to Lady Bedford, though she little thought that he had once been the husband of her mother. The tragic story had been kept from her as a girl, and she was not likely to learn it in her new home. Her father, the Earl of Somerset, died eight years after he had accomplished the sacrifice which to some extent redeems his name from disgrace, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden. With him the last link with the past was severed for Anne. The country had other things to think of; no one spoke of a long-forgotten scandal and murder.

As time went on, the Earl of Bedford had become in a measure reconciled to the King, who took refuge at Woburn Abbey, at the critical period in 1647 when the so-called negotiations were proceeding with the Parliamentary forces. The King went to his doom, Cromwell followed him to the grave, and Charles II. stepped lightly up to the throne. The Bedford family meanwhile had become numerous, and one member of it was already great. Lady Bedford had the disappointment of seeing her eldest son fail in body and mind. He wandered for a time on the Continent, and finally died. The second, William, had married Rachel Wriothesley, the widow of Lord Vaughan, whose fearless spirit and gentle character matched his own great soul.

When he fell a victim to the enemies of his country on the scaffold in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1683, his mother's life could bear the strain no more. She was broken with years and sorrows. Her husband (of whom Lady Russell said, 'He is a stronger Christian than I am'—no light witness in such a case) bore up under the load, and she too might have rallied but for a severe and unexpected shock. One day, while reading in the window of the Earl's study, she came across a pamphlet giving an account of the murder of Overbury, and of the frightful crimes of which her father and mother had been convicted.

She staggered to the gallery, and fell senseless on the floor, with the book open in her hand. She died

in 1684, and it was on the occasion of her funeral at Chenies that Lady Russell nerved herself to visit the spot where her husband lay buried. She had 'set a day' to go there with him in order to plan 'a little monument' not 'three months before he was carried thither,' and had been prevented by the illness of her son, so she had never seen the place.

It is difficult to determine if the draped figure in the florid and tasteless tomb which commemorates the first Duke and his sons and daughters is intended for his wife, or his daughter-in-law. The hood seems to suggest widow's mourning, and in that case it represents Lady Russell; but on the other hand it seems more probable that the companion figure to the Earl would be that of the gentle, faithful, innocent woman, who was the only descendant of the once notorious Carrs, and the last of the Countesses of Bedford.

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NO. 120.

KING CHARLES I.

BORN 1600, DIED 1649.

AFTER SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK, 1636.

COPIED FROM THE PICTURE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

*Whole-length, life-size, standing figure, wearing a long purplish surcoat with hanging sleeves, and a long mantle of the same colour lined with ermine. His face, one of the most majestic of all Van Dyck's portraits of the unfortunate monarch, is seen in three-quarters turned towards the right. He wears a large, wide-spreading, lace-edged collar, beneath which is the collar of the Garter with badge appended. His right hand, gloved, is placed on his hip; the left hangs by his side, partially touching the hilt of his sword. Behind the figure is a large plain stone column. The crown and orb lie on a stone parapet to the right. A rich dark yellow curtain hangs to the left. He wears large yellow rosettes to his shoes. The ground he stands on is perfectly plain. Canvas, 84½ in. by 50 in.*

This was one of the pictures saved from the fire at Cowdray House (September 24, 1793), and was presented to the Duke of Bedford in 1833 by William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., M.P. for Ashburton.



HARLES I., second son of James I. and Anne of Denmark, born at Dunfermline 19th November 1600, by the death of his brother Henry became Prince of Wales in 1612; succeeded March 1625; beheaded 30th January 1649, in front of the Banqueting House at Whitehall. His body was conveyed to Windsor, and on the 8th February was buried in St. George's Chapel without any service. Mr. J. A. Froude mentions that King Charles I. twice visited Woburn Abbey during the lifetime of William, fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford, 'once on his way back to Oxford

after his failure at Chester, and again in 1647, when he was in the hands of the army, then quartered between Bedford and St. Albans. It was at the time of the army manifesto, when the poor King imagined that he could play off Cromwell against the Parliament, and in fact was playing away his own life. After the negotiations were broken off, Charles went from Woburn to Latimer, a place close to Chenies, from the windows of which, in the hot August days, he must have looked down on the Chenies valley and seen the same meadows that now stretch along the bottom, and the same hanging beech-woods, and the same river sparkling among its flags and rushes, and the cattle standing in the shallows. The world plunges on upon its way ; generation follows generation, playing its part and then ending. The quiet earth bears with them one after the other, and, while all else changes, itself is changed so little.<sup>1</sup>

Wiffen asserts that in 1644 the King passed a night with William, fifth Earl of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey, in his route from Aylesbury, intending to proceed to Bedford ; but this course not seeming prudent in the morning, he removed to Leighton-Buzzard. In August 1645 the King again became his guest, when on his way from Wales to Oxford ; and a third time on the 24th of July 1647.<sup>2</sup>

The second visit in 1645 is thus recorded in *White-*

<sup>1</sup> *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, by J. A. Froude, vol. iv. p. 510.

<sup>2</sup> *House of Russell*, vol. ii. p. 209.

*locke's Memorials*, page 168: 'The King gave several Alarums to Cambridge, faced them with a Party of Horse, and his Forces plundered the country. . . . Understanding that the Country were rising, and some Forces from Cambridge coming against him, he went to Wobourne, where some of his Straglers were taken.'

The third visit, in 1647, is mentioned in *Ashburnham's Narrative*,<sup>1</sup> vol. ii. page 90: 'In this mournfull plight I found His Majestie at Woobourne, in treaty with Mr. Cromwell and Mr. Ireton, and some other Officers of the Armie; the Subject matters of their discourse being certaine Proposalls (afterwards in print, under the Title of the Proposalls of the Armie)."

Whitelocke adds the date of this visit—July 21, 1647. He says 'Sir Thomas Fairfax removed his Quarters to Aylesbury, and the King to Woburne in Bedfordshire' (see page 260).

Edmund Ludlow (No. 167) remarks in his memoirs, p. 86: 'During these transactions the army marched from about Reading to Bedford, and the King with his usual guard to Woburne, a house belonging to the Earl of Bedford, when the proposals of the army were brought to him to peruse, before they were offered to him in publick.'

A long ebony walking-stick, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and with a cornelian handle, was left by Charles I. at Woburn Abbey during one of these visits. On the handle is engraved, 'Carolus Rex, 1632,' and lower down, 'Dieu et mon droit. Carolus Rex, natus Nov. 1600.'

<sup>1</sup> The manor of Ampthill was granted by Charles II. to his father's faithful attendant, John Ashburnham, the writer of the narrative.

No. 80.

MARGARET SMITH, WIFE OF THE HON.  
 THOMAS CAREY; AFTERWARDS  
 LADY HERBERT.

BY VAN DYCK.

*A standing figure, whole-length, turned towards the right. Face seen in three-quarters to the right, in white satin dress, open at the neck, drawing back a red curtain with the left hand, and holding her gown with the right. The tall trunk of a tree and some rich foliage beyond a balustrade are seen behind, to the left of the figure. The shaft of a stone column fills the background between her head and the red curtain. A richly painted picture. Canvas, 84½ in. by 50 in.*

Dr. Waagen (vol. iv. p. 334) dismisses this picture with the observation : 'Full-length, life-size, but little attractive, and too heavy and dull for the master.' Wiffen (who in 1834 compiled a short and imperfect Biographical Catalogue of the Portraits at Woburn Abbey) corrects<sup>1</sup> the mistake made by Lord Orford, who speaks of the subject of this portrait as Lady Herbert of Cherbury, the wife of the celebrated Lord Herbert, a daughter of Sir William Herbert of St. Julians. The costume, as Wiffen correctly points out, is obviously of a later date than that of Mary Lady Herbert, who belonged to the period of Elizabeth and James I. There is apparently some doubt as to the identity of the Sir Edward Herbert who became her second husband. Wiffen speaks of him as 'a gentleman who was colonel of a regiment in the King's service in the Civil Wars' while Mr. Scharf unhesitatingly states that she married the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Herbert, who is so often mentioned to so little advantage in the pages of Clarendon.

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<sup>1</sup> Page 92.



ARGARET SMITH was cousin to Katherine Bruges, Countess of Bedford (No. 98), and grand-daughter to Lord Chandos (No. 44). (See vol. i. pp. 26 and 339.)

Her mother, Frances Bruges, daughter of William, fourth Lord Chandos, married Sir Thomas Smith, Master of Requests and Latin Secretary to James I. He died leaving her with an only daughter, Margaret, and she subsequently married Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter (No. 61), who was thirty-eight years older than herself. This marriage proved a very unhappy one owing to the causes already mentioned in vol. i. page 359.

Margaret Smith married Thomas Carey, son of Robert, first Earl of Monmouth, who distinguished himself by riding three hundred miles in three days in order to bring the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth to her successor, James I. Carey was one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to Charles I., and most deeply attached to his service. He died in 1649, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley<sup>1</sup> says of the tablet to Thomas Carey, that it is 'the one memorial in the Abbey which speaks of the death of Charles I., whose attendant he was, and who died of a broken heart, in the year in which the execution of his master took place.' Margaret Carey had (like her mother) an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married John, second son of the first Earl of Peterborough, created Viscount Avalon by Charles II.

<sup>1</sup> *Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, p. 220.

in recognition of his loyalty and devotion to the Royalist cause. His wife was a woman of great courage and resource: her presence of mind on the occasion of the trial of her husband by the Parliamentarians was of signal service to him.<sup>1</sup> The second marriage of Margaret Carey linked her still more closely to the loyalist party. Sir Edward Herbert, the King's Attorney-General, was a man distinguished by his eloquence and address in debate; but Clarendon says he was of a rough and proud nature, and Charles II. described him as 'impossible to live easily with anybody.' Herbert was selected by Charles I. to impeach the five Members and Lord Kimbolton of treason in 1642. The House, enraged at this breach of privilege, appointed a Committee to prepare a charge against Herbert for presuming to accuse the members of high treason; he defended himself by professing ignorance of the whole matter, in which he said he acted under the King's express command, and not on his own responsibility. The King upheld him in this statement, and he was acquitted before the Lords, but the judgment was reversed by the Commons, who consigned him to the Fleet Prison. His principal part, after he was set at liberty, appears to have been that of a stirrer up of dissensions in the Court of his unfortunate master; he had great interest with Prince Rupert, and this influence was used at a later period with the Queen-Mother to obtain the Lord Keepership of

<sup>1</sup> See Clarendon's *History*, vol. vii. p. 247; Clarendon Press edition, 1826.

the Great Seal from Charles II. in 1653. This appointment appears, as Clarendon marks, to have 'wonderfully delighted' him, and for some time he 'lived well towards everybody'—'though,' the historian adds, with one of his peculiarly vivid touches, 'as to anything of business, he appeared only in his old excellent faculty of raising doubts, and objecting against anything that was proposed, and proposing nothing himself; which was a temper of understanding he could not rectify, and in the present state of affairs did less mischief than it would have done in a time when anything [was] to have been done.' He became, however, at last intolerable to Charles II., who by unmistakable hints prevailed upon him to resign the Great Seal. Herbert died about three years later in Paris; probably disappointment told upon him severely. The date of the death of his wife is not known.

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No. 86.

## ALBERTUS MIRÆUS.

BORN 1573, DIED 1640.

BY VAN DYCK.

*A noble figure, half length, life size, seated to the left in a high-backed chair, wearing a black official gown, his face in three-quarters to the left, looking fixedly on the spectator. The light is admitted from the right hand. He wears a plain white collar, his right hand grasps the wrist of the other hand, which holds a partially-folded paper. His elbow rests on the straight arm of the deep yellow chair. On the grey table-cloth before him are papers, a sealed document, a stone bust, and a square clock with golden dial and steel-domed top, beyond which are three plain round stone columns. His dress is perhaps rather grey than black, with academic braids and tufts upon it. Splendidly painted, in fine condition. Canvas, 46 in. by 40½ in.*

Dr. Waagen (vol. iii. p. 464) says of this portrait: ‘He is already in advanced years, sitting in an arm-chair. Near him is a table, on which are papers, a bust, and a table-clock. This very animated portrait is engraved by Pontius.’ Of its technical merits he further observes (vol. iv. p. 334): ‘Solidly painted in a golden tone, at the period when he (Van Dyck) sojourned in the Netherlands, after his return from Italy.’ It is especially described in Smith’s *Catalogue Raisonné*, page 152, No. 540.



UBERT LEMIRE (who is also known by his Latinised name Albertus Miræus) was born at Brussels in 1573, and became the intimate friend and biographer of the celebrated scholar Justus Lipsius. Under the influence of his uncle, the Bishop of Antwerp, Lemire entered the Church, and in his ecclesiastical capacity must have strongly disapproved



ALBERTUS MIRÆUS,

Dean of Antwerp.

BORN 1573.

DIED 1640.

*By Van Dyck.*



of some passages in the life of his friend. For Lipsius had sojourned for eleven years at Leyden, where apparently, while preparing his editions of Tacitus and Seneca, and accumulating vast stores of learning, he conformed outwardly to the Calvinistic creed. Lemire scarcely alludes to this period, though it was one of the most fruitful of the life of the scholar, but rather regards them as passed in exile from truth and light. Mr. Motley says that Lipsius was convinced in turn of the truth of the various creeds he professed,<sup>1</sup> but that he died an earnest Catholic. Lemire was made almoner and librarian to the Cardinal-Archduke Albert, who became Governor of the Netherlands in 1592, and in 1624 he succeeded Jean Delrio as Dean of the Cathedral at Antwerp.

<sup>1</sup> *United Netherlands*, vol. iv. p. 275.

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No. 123.

## QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA

BORN 1609, DIED 1669.

BY VAN DYCK.

*A full-length standing figure, the size of life, with a red curtain behind on the left. The folds of her white satin gown, gathered up by her left hand, are admirably painted. Canvas, 84½ in. by 50 in.*

Dr. Waagen (vol. iv. p. 334) expresses considerable doubt as to the correctness of the attribution. He says: ‘The features differ so much from those of this well-known personage, that I am inclined to consider it the portrait of another woman.’ This picture is thus described by Smith in his *Catalogue Raisonné* of the works of Van Dyck, and he accepts it as a portrait of Henrietta Maria:—‘Attired in white satin, with a blue ribbon and bow at the waist; the bosom is adorned with rows of pearls, attached to a diamond brooch, and hanging in clusters on the bodice; the right hand, holding a sprig of roses, is placed in front, and the left is extended to raise the skirt of the robe.’ (Page 131, No. 479.)



ENRIETTA MARIA, wife of Charles I. of England, born November 25th, 1609, was the youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France, and of his second wife, Marie de Medicis. Married 1625.

Retired in 1665 to her château at Colombes, near Paris. There, on the morning of the 31st August 1669, she took an opiate by the order of her physicians, and never woke again. She was buried (12th of September) in the Church of St. Denis, near Paris, in the burying-place of the kings of France. Her funeral sermon was preached by Bossuet. The statement that she was married to Jermyn after her husband’s death does not appear to rest on sufficient evidence.



QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA.

BORN 1609.

DIED 1669.

*By Van Dyck.*



No. 148.

ALGERNON PERCY, TENTH EARL OF  
NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.

BORN 1602, DIED 1668.

COPIED BY KNAPTON FROM VAN DYCK.

*Full-length figure, life size, standing, bareheaded, towards the right looking at the spectator. He rests his right hand, holding a truncheon, on a large anchor, on which also his left foot is planted. His left hand grasps the hilt of a sword. He wears a buff coat, steel gorget, and rich red breeches, with turn-over boots. A naval engagement is represented in the distance at the right; a bold mass of masonry occupies the left of the figure. Canvas, 84½ in. by 50 in.*

The original of this picture, a fine whole-length by Van Dyck, is at Cassiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex. A repetition is also at the Grove, Lord Clarendon's. The portrait of Algernon Percy, in a black dress, with his first wife and their child, by Van Dyck, is at Hatfield House. Repetitions are at Petworth and at Gorhambury.



ALGERNON, tenth Earl of Northumberland, the soldier and statesman, in no way resembled his father, Henry the Wizard, whose misfortunes, learning, and love of ostentation have been described in vol. i. p. 206 (No. 77). The ninth Earl died in 1632, and in the following year Charles I. was crowned in Scotland, attended, among other nobles, by Algernon Percy.

The King appointed him Lord High Admiral in 1637, and subsequently Captain-General of the forces, although a dangerous illness prevented his assuming

this command. A constant interchange of letters took place between Northumberland and his brother-in-law, Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester, and these have been preserved in the collection known as the Sidney Papers. It is evident from these and other sources that in 1639 Northumberland was a personage of considerable importance at Court, and, together with Strafford, Laud, Windebank, and others formed part of the small but powerful body known as the Junto, though Northumberland himself spoke of it by no more important term than 'the Committee.' The fact that he afterward identified himself with the Parliamentary party cannot therefore be attributed to ungratified ambition. While with the King's army in Scotland in 1640, he wrote to Leicester (who had warmly espoused the Royalist cause), that his soul was grieved to be involved in these turmoils, and that the sense that he had of the miseries that were likely to ensue were regarded by some as a mark of disaffection. On recovering from his illness he openly joined the Parliamentary party and was sent, with the Earls of Pembroke, Salisbury, and Holland, and eight members of the Commons, to deliver a petition and propositions to the King at Oxford in 1642. The commissioners were entertained by Northumberland, who brought with him a great supply of 'household stuff,' plate and wine. The treaty was unsuccessful, mainly owing (as White-locke hints in his *Memorials*, p. 69) to the influence of Prince Rupert, who desired to continue the war.

Northumberland comported himself on this occasion with courage and wisdom, and doubtless sincerely desired a reconciliation between the King and his subjects. He reported to his party that the King was willing to treat, and, notwithstanding the failure of the negotiation, had shown a gracious disposition. This just estimate of the situation led some of the more violent among his associates to suspect his integrity, and one, Henry Martin, intercepted and opened a letter addressed by Northumberland to his wife, supposing that some treachery could be discovered in it. He met the fate of those whose zeal outruns their discretion, for Northumberland soundly cudgelled him before many bystanders, swords were drawn, and 'great reproach and scandal' ensued. It was said, and not without truth, that Northumberland 'was weary of the war, and would be glad of peace on easy terms. The Earls of Bedford<sup>1</sup> and Holland joined the King at Wallingford, but Northumberland would not so far commit himself, and retired on the plea of ill-health, and with leave from the Parliament, to his house at Petworth in Sussex. His suspicious nature made him prefer to watch the reception of the other two Earls before he involved himself further with the King, and he had cause to congratulate himself on his caution. 'They had no reason,' says Clarendon, 'to think themselves welcome.'

The Queen received them with coldness, and they

<sup>1</sup> William, fifth Earl of Bedford.

began to repent of the step they had taken. They had, however, no choice but to join the King at Gloucester, and he received them ‘without any disrespect’; this measure of civility did not content Northumberland, and he once more returned to the Parliament, ‘all men concluding,’ as Clarendon remarks, ‘that he had never intended to do what he had not done.’ His example was followed by the two Earls, who retired to their own habitations in London, and became reconciled to the Parliamentary party. Northumberland viewed with fear and distrust the impending destruction of the monarchy and the contempt into which the nobility had fallen among those opposed to them, but he never again contemplated an alliance with the Royalists. In 1647 the charge of the King’s children was intrusted to him, and he received and treated them with honour and kindness. In the following year the Duke of York made his escape, after which the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester were placed under the care of the Countess of Leicester,<sup>1</sup> the sister of Northumberland. The estates of her husband having been sequestrated owing to his allegiance to the King, the Countess presented a memorial praying for the removal of this decree, a petition which it is supposed was granted through the influence of Northumberland. He had been somewhat estranged from his sister, owing

<sup>1</sup> Her daughter, Dorothy, married the first Earl of Sunderland, and was celebrated under the name of Sacharissa, in the poems of Edmund Waller. Algernon Sidney, the patriot, was a younger son of Dorothy, Lady Northumberland.

perhaps to divergencies in political interests, or more probably to his own somewhat imperious disposition ; for Lady Leicester, though a most capable and devoted wife, had no taste for intrigue, and preferred to live her lonely life at Penshurst, far from the stir of faction. The persistent affection shown by Leicester, however, seems to have won him to happier relations with his sister. She proved fully equal to the task imposed on her, and the Royal children received from her much motherly care, tempered with such tokens of respect as she dared show them.

When the final catastrophe came, and Charles was led to the scaffold, Northumberland retired in great despondency to Petworth. In 1660 he invited General Monk, after the famous march from Coldstream, to meet him, the Earl of Manchester, and other heads of the moderate party, at Northumberland House. After the Restoration he accepted the Lord Lieutenancies of Sussex and Northumberland. He passed the summer at his own home, delighting in the gardens and plantations there, and in the winter he came to town and acted proxy in the House of Lords for Leicester, whose faithful friendship he now fully reciprocated. Northumberland was twice married : first to Lady Anne Cecil, daughter of William Cecil, second Earl of Salisbury, and Catherine Howard. Her mother (No. 59, see vol. i. p. 432) was a sister of Frances Howard, Countess of Somerset, and Lady Northumberland was consequently first cousin to Anne Carr,

Countess of Bedford. She died in 1637. In one of the letters preserved in the *Sidney Memorials*, Northumberland is mentioned as being 'a very sad man for the death of his Lady.' Lady Leicester, who was always ready for any emergency in which she could benefit others, immediately went 'to comfort him.' Lady Northumberland left five daughters, of whom three died young. One married Arthur, Lord Capel, afterwards Earl of Essex, who was found murdered in the Tower, during the trial of William, Lord Russell, (who was second cousin to Lady Essex), July 13th, 1680.

After remaining a widower for five years, Northumberland married his first wife's cousin, Lady Elizabeth Howard, who brought him Northumberland House as her dower. It belonged originally to the old Earl of Northampton, who had incited Frances Howard to her career of crime; he, having no heirs, left it to Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk, her father, and from him it passed to his granddaughter, the second wife of Northumberland. This Countess survived to a great age, dying in 1704. Her husband only lived eight years after the Restoration, and was succeeded by his only son by his second wife, Josceline Percy, eleventh Earl of Northumberland.

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No. 154.

MARGUERITE DE LORRAINE, DUCHESSE  
D'ORLÉANS.

BORN 1616, DIED 1672.

BY VAN DYCK.

*Full-length standing figure, the size of life, represented advancing towards the right. Her face is seen in three-quarters, turned towards the right, and looking at the spectator. Her outer dress is black, with slashed sleeves and pink bows, opened in front to show a handsome under-shirt of white satin silver. A high-standing lace collar leaves the neck very much uncovered. She holds a small yellow fan upwards in her left hand, the right hangs carelessly down by her right side. A full orange damask curtain occupies the entire background, and a rich Turkey carpet covers the floor. Canvas, 84 in. by 50.*

Formerly in the Orléans Collection ; brought to England in 1792, and sold for 10 guineas. This very fine Van Dyck has been accepted by Wiffen in his Catalogue, page 96, as the daughter of Charles I., who was not born till Van Dyck had been dead three years. Dr. Waagen (vol. viii. p. 464) says : ‘Of great delicacy and transparency ; but doubtless another lady’ [than the daughter of Charles I.], ‘as dates prove that Van Dyck could not have painted her at this age.’



MARGUERITE DE LORRAINE, daughter of Francis, Count of Vaudemont, and sister to Charles, third Duke of Lorraine ; married, 1632, Gaston, Duke of Orléans, third son of Henri IV. and Marie de Medicis.

The Dukedom of Orléans was revived in 1626, when Louis XIII. created his brother Jean Baptiste Gaston

Duke of Orléans and Count of Blois. Gaston of Orléans' fruitless intrigues fill the history of France from the time of Richelieu and Marie de Medicis to that of Mazarin and Anne of Austria. Four times he was banished from France, and more than four times did he sacrifice his associates, who had plotted the overthrow of Richelieu. To him Montmorency, Cinq-Mars, and De Thou owed their deaths, and he was only protected from sharing their fate by the fact of his royal birth. On the death of Louis XIII. he was appointed Lieutenant-General of the kingdom during the minority of Louis XIV. But Mazarin never meant him to exercise any real power, and when he became convinced that his power was subordinate to the Cardinal's, he entered the ranks of the Fronde, in which he played a conspicuous part, but always as the tool or the mouthpiece of others. His daughter, La Grande Mademoiselle, directed the guns of the Bastille upon Turenne's soldiers on the day of the battle of St. Antoine. Gaston of Orléans was afterwards exiled to his Castle of Blois, where he died without male issue in 1660.

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UNKNOWN CAVALIER.

From Orleans Gallery.

*By Van Dyck.*

No. 85.

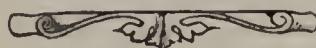
## PORTRAIT OF A CAVALIER.

BY VAN DYCK.

*Whole-length figure ; life size, in a highly embroidered black silk suit, with Spanish cloak partly covering his left hand, grasping a round black hat. His right hand, holding a letter, rests on a cane. Hair long and very red ; smooth cheeks, and slight moustache ; the head is turned in three-quarters to the left, and the eyes are fixed on the spectator. His white lace collar falls down over his shoulders ; his black boots have yellow and blue bows, and spurs attached to them. He is not distinguished by any order or badge, and there is no superscription traceable on the paper in his hand. A column on a lofty base occupies the left extremity of the picture. Canvas, 84 in. by 50 in.*



HIS portrait has never been satisfactorily identified. It was formerly in the Orléans Collection, and was engraved by Viel the reverse way in the Orléans Gallery. (See Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné of the Works of Van Dyck*, p. 94, No. 324, and also Buchanan's *Memoirs of Painting*, vol i. p. 183, No. 5.)







## BREAKFAST-ROOM





## BREAKFAST-ROOM.

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No. 251.

LADY CAROLINE KEPPEL, AFTERWARDS  
LADY CAROLINE ADAIR.

BORN 1737, DIED 1769.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

*A square picture. To the waist, life size, in a pink dress with bows of a slaty colour, and a dull blue drapery passing over her left shoulder; the figure turned somewhat to the right; and the face, seen in three-quarters, looking away to the left. The hair is dark brown, of a natural colour; a black velvet ribbon encircles her neck. The light is admitted from the right-hand side. Background plain, dark grey. Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*



ELDEST sister of Elizabeth Keppel, Marchioness of Tavistock, and daughter of William-Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle. She married Dr. Robert Adair, a surgeon of considerable eminence. He attended George III. and other members of the royal family, and at the time of his death was Inspector of Hospitals and surgeon of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. The marriage was regarded somewhat in the light of a *mésalliance*. Horace Walpole, in a letter to the Earl of Hertford, dated April 12, 1764, laments the marriage of Lady Susan Fox, the daughter of the Earl of Ilchester, with O'Brien

the actor. He adds, ‘I could not have believed that Lady Susan would have stooped so low. She may, however, still keep good company, and say “*Nos numeri sumus*”—Lady Mary Duncan,<sup>1</sup> Lady Caroline Adair, Lady Betty Gallini—the shopkeepers of next age will be mighty well born.’

The son of Lady Caroline Adair was, however, not a shopkeeper, but a celebrated diplomatist. The late Lord Albemarle, his cousin and intimate friend, relates the following story concerning him :—

‘It had been Fox’s intention to make Adair his Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, and when the great Whig leader came into power in 1806 he sent him ambassador to Vienna. Such confidence did Fox place in Adair, that upon his going to him for instructions, he received for answer, “I have none to give you—go to Vienna and send me yours.” The Austrian aristocrats, aware of the profession of Adair’s father, complained that he was not of sufficient rank to be accredited to their court. “*Que voulez-vous?*” said a pretended apologist; “*c’est le fils du plus grand Saigneur (Seigneur) d’Angleterre.*”<sup>2</sup>

Like his cousins, the fifth and sixth Dukes of Bedford, Adair was a great admirer of Fox and an enthusiastic adherent of his party, adopting the Whig fashion of discarding powder and pig-tail, and wearing the hair

<sup>1</sup> Daughter of the seventh Earl of Thanet; married, in 1763, Dr. Duncan, M.D.

<sup>2</sup> *Fifty Years of My Life*, by George Thomas, Earl of Albemarle, vol. i. p. 229.

short. This affected simplicity was supposed to indicate sympathy with the French Revolution, and Adair was a favourite butt of the *Anti-Jacobin* in consequence of his real or imaginary admiration of the *sans-culotterie*. His love-affairs, which were numerous and sometimes unsuccessful, are commemorated in the well-known lines by Canning:—

'This faded form ! this pallid hue !  
This blood my veins is clotting in :  
My years are many—They were few  
When first I entered at the U-  
-Niversity of Gottingen.  
There, first for thee, my passion grew,  
Sweet, sweet Matilda Pottingen ;  
Thou wast the daughter of my Tu-  
-Tor Law Professor at the U-  
-Niversity of Gottingen.'

He is also the hero of the 'Translation of a letter in Oriental characters from Bawba-Dara-Adul-phoolah' (Bob Adair a dull fool). He lived to a great age, and died in 1855. His mother died when he was a boy. She accompanied her brother, Admiral Keppel, on the voyage to Lisbon which was undertaken as a last hope of saving the life of their sister, Lady Tavistock, who had fallen into a decline after the death of her husband in 1767.

Lady Caroline nursed her with the utmost care and devotion, but she expired a fortnight after their arrival, in October 1768. Unhappily Lady Caroline contracted the same fatal disease, and died in the following year, 1769, having been married only ten years. A marble bust in Acton Church commemorates the spot where she was buried, and where her husband was also interred in 1790.

No. 171.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, FIFTH EARL & FIRST  
DUKE OF BEDFORD, K.G.,

BORN 1613, DIED 1700,

WITH HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW,  
GEORGE, LORD DIGBY, AFTERWARDS  
SECOND EARL OF BRISTOL,

BORN 1612, DIED 1678.

COPIED BY KNAPTON, FROM VAN DYCK.

*Both as young men. Full-length standing figures, the size of life. Digby, in black, is seen almost in full face. Russell, in scarlet, with a full red drapery over his arm, looks back towards his friend, and his face is seen in three-quarters towards the left. Both wear very large wide-spreading lace collars. By the side of Digby, on the ground, is a globe with various papers. At the feet of Russell a cuirass. Canvas, 98 in. by 68 in.*

Dr. Waagen says of the original Van Dyck at Althorp, vol. iii. p. 478: 'This masterly picture is not only one of the finest of all those by Van Dyck at Althorp, but one of the best specimens of his elegant class of works, representing persons of distinction.' Of the copy at Woburn he observes (accepting the picture as a Van Dyck), vol. iv. p. 334: 'The flesh tones a decided brown. The hands beautiful, but the treatment of the drapery very scenic.'



THE character and career of William, fifth Earl, and afterwards first Duke, of Bedford, has been already sketched in vol. i. p. 45. This picture was probably painted about the time of his marriage with Lady Anne Carr, or perhaps somewhat earlier. It is interesting to compare it with the portrait of him at twelve years of age by Pritwitzer in the South Corridor, and also with the Kneller painted



WILLIAM RUSSELL,  
Fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford, with his Brother-in-law  
GEORGE LORD DIGBY,  
Afterwards second Earl of Bristol  
*Copied by Knapton from Van Dyck.*



towards the close of his long life. The marriages of his sisters connected him alike with the friends and foes of King and Parliament, but it would be difficult to assign to him a definite position of either kind. The second Lord Brooke, who married his sister Catherine,<sup>1</sup> early allied himself to the party which resented the King's arbitrary measures. As young men the brothers-in-law were in close sympathy on political matters ; and William, in accordance also with the views of his father, the 'Wise Earl,' threw in his lot at that time with the Parliament. Margaret Russell, the wife of the Earl of Carlisle, eventually married the Earl of Manchester, who, like the Earls of Bedford, distrusted the King, and yet feared the anarchy produced by de-throning him. Diana shared the perils and privations of her husband, Viscount Newport, in the cause of the King he served so well. Anne was the wife of the extraordinary man who is represented in this picture with his brother-in-law, friend, and fellow-student, Lord Russell ; her picture in the gallery, No. 107 (see vol. i. p. 287) is that of a fair, gentle woman, probably less interesting than her brilliant though unreliable husband, but, as became one of her race, full of dignity and goodness. After her husband's death she retired to her house at Chelsea, which Evelyn describes in his *Diary* (January 15, 1679) as 'a spacious and excellent place,' adorned with pictures by Titian, Bassano, and Van Dyck. Among them he saw the original of this

<sup>1</sup> See vol. i. pp. 255, 287.

picture, which is now in the possession of Earl Spencer at Althorp.

The two men here represented were extremely unlike one another in character. Bedford maintained throughout his long life the ruling principles of his youth, although the circumstances in which he lived, and the course he adopted in dealing with those circumstances, give an appearance of inconsistency to his career. He fought under Essex at Edgehill, and with the King at Newbury, but was subsequently reconciled to the Parliament. The King remained nine days under his roof in 1647, and Bedford earnestly laboured for peace, while all around him (with some noble exceptions) made themselves ready for battle. The fact is, probably, that his whole nature was opposed to the methods of government which were so fatally dear to the Stuart dynasty, but he perceived that the disintegration of all government which would ensue on the downfall of the monarchy was a still more serious danger to the country. At the Restoration we find him in a position of honour, but no Russell could seek or find favour in the Court of Charles II. His son, William, was, it is needless to say, a strenuous opponent of the Court party, and after his execution in 1683 the old Earl stood aloof from any active share in the political contest. The pathetic answer he gave to James II. when that monarch was not ashamed to crave his assistance in his own misfortunes is well known. It shows how loyal he would have been had

liberty not parted company with loyalty. It seems strange to remember that in the lifetime of one man England had passed from the days of James I., Rochester, and Lady Essex—through the Civil War, with its heroes on either side, the Restoration and its brilliant Court, the downfall of James and the accession of William and Mary—to within two years of the reign of Queen Anne. Russell survived his changeful but gifted brother-in-law more than twenty years, and when he died his great name was left more honoured by his life. It was not so with his friend and companion.

There is no portrait in the incomparable gallery of the pages of Clarendon more carefully drawn or more forcibly depicted than that of George, Lord Digby. His name starts up in every episode of the history, with a vitality which astonishes as one reads ; but each separate notice is collected and woven together in a memoir of extraordinary power and beauty in the supplement to the third volume of the State Papers. We can almost see the brilliant boy as at twelve years of age he presents a petition for the release of his father from the Tower, and hear the adroit little speech which captivated the House as much as did his beauty and grace of person. Later on we find him, while in close league with the Commons against the King, suddenly confronting them with a hostile attitude and supporting Strafford in a speech which, coming from one of his bitter opponents, amazed the partisans on either side. A paper of the utmost importance to the prosecution

was missing ; it could be in the possession of no other than himself, but his oaths and protestations convinced all who heard him that he was sincerely ignorant of its whereabouts. The paper was found in his own desk when all interest in it had disappeared. Finding that his speech, though eloquent and ‘pathetical’ to an extraordinary degree, had failed to avert the doom of Strafford, Digby, in an evil day for the King, became his friend. The measure for arresting the Five Members was concocted between them, and Digby specially urged the King to secure Lord Kimbolton with the others ; but when the time came for the execution of his plan, he was found by the side of that Lord in his place among the Peers, whispering that the King was miserably ill-advised, and he could not think who had so misled him as to suggest such a measure.

The story of his escape from the Parliamentary forces is also most characteristic of the man. He and Colonel Ashburnham were taken prisoners and conveyed to Hull, which was held by Sir John Hotham. Digby, equal to any occasion, managed to disguise himself as a French soldier, whose glib tongue gave a thousand turns to the language which was unintelligible to Hotham’s Roundheads. At last, having contrived to gain an interview with the Governor, by communicating in broken English the fact that he knew some of the Queen’s secrets, he suddenly turned and asked if he knew him. It was a desperate venture, for Hotham was his sworn enemy. On receiving a reply in the

negative, he risked all on an appeal to the honour of his captor. ‘I shall try,’ said he, ‘whether I know Sir John Hotham; and whether he be, in truth, the same man of honour I have always taken him to be’: and he ‘thereupon,’ says Clarendon, ‘told him who he was, and that he hoped he was too much a gentleman to deliver him up a sacrifice to their rage and fury, who, he well knew, were his implacable enemies.’ The Governor was thunderstruck, but dared not show it, for though out of ear-shot, the two were in sight of a crowd of people who were closely watching the whispered conference in the window. Turning to the company, Sir John declared that the ‘Frenchman was a shrewd fellow,’ and admonished the guard to keep a strict eye on him. It was indeed, as Clarendon remarks, ‘a wonderful influence that this noble person’s stars (which used to lead him into and out of the greatest perplexities and dangers throughout the whole course of his life) had upon this whole affair. . . . This young nobleman, known and abhorred by him for his admirable faculty of dissimulation, had so far prevailed, and imposed upon his spirit, that he resolved to practise that virtue which the other had imputed to him, and not to suffer him to fall into the hands of his enemies.’ His triumph was complete when the Governor began to listen willingly to arguments which might draw him to the cause of the King; and though, from one reason or another, Hull was not, as seemed at one time likely, surrendered to the Royalists, Digby escaped, and Hotham at a later

period expiated his kindness toward ‘the Frenchman’ by his own life.

The character of Digby was extremely congenial to the King, his ready resources, love of intrigue, courage, and brilliant eloquence, impressed and influenced him, though no man led him into graver errors than this counsellor. He could pipe every man in the Court after him, and, as we have seen, even steal the strength from the heart of a Puritan. Once, it is true, Digby met his match. It was when he measured himself with Mazarin. ‘The Cardinal,’ we read, ‘understood him very well, and knew his foible,’ and Digby was himself taken in with fine words. His residence on the Continent was prolonged, and for some time he served with the French army, and became an object of admiration at the French Court. His father having died, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Bristol, and received the Garter from Charles II., at whose exiled Court he was not, however, welcomed with much warmth. The Cardinal perceiving his talents, and retaining his hold over his weaknesses, favoured his social and other ambitions ; but Digby, mistaking the range of his own powers, intrigued against him with the Queen. He was speedily dismissed from Court, and fled to the Netherlands, where he took service under the Spaniards. The grandes disliked him, but the prejudices he might have created in the course of his erratic career were no obstacle to his future successes, and they vanished in his presence like mist before the sun.

For reasons which are not very explicable he joined the Church of Rome, and lost thereby the remaining credit which he had with Charles II., who perceived that advisers of his creed would not be looked upon with favour in England. He returned to his own country on the Restoration, and took an early opportunity of explaining that, though he was a Roman Catholic as to the other world, he was an Englishman as to this ; and we are not surprised to find it recorded in Evelyn's *Diary* that among the audience of a famous French Protestant preacher was George Digby, Earl of Bristol. Towards the end of his life he had a violent quarrel with the King, and proceeded to impeach Clarendon of high treason in the Lords—a measure which was rejected with scorn. He passed his last days in his house at Wimbledon, where he had collected a large library of romances, astrologies, and works of a like nature.

He left a son, who succeeded him, and with whom the title became extinct (his second son<sup>1</sup> having been killed in a fight with the Dutch in 1672), and two daughters, one of whom married a Flemish nobleman and the other Robert, Earl of Sunderland, and became grandmother to the first Duke of Marlborough.

<sup>1</sup> He is buried with his mother in the vault at Chenies.

No. 243.

CAROLINE RUSSELL, DUCHESS OF  
MARLBOROUGH.

BORN 1743, DIED 1811.

BY T. GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

*A bust picture, life size, within an oval, the figure turned to the left, and the face seen in three-quarters to the left, looking at the spectator. A ribbon gathered in bows encircles her neck, close under the chin. White square-cut dress, with pink drapery over her right arm, and brown fur, lined with white satin, upon her left sleeve. Canvas, 29½ in. by 24½ in.*



AUGHTER of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, by his second wife, Gertrude Leveson Gower; married, August 23, 1762, George Spencer, third Duke of Marlborough. She was one of the bridesmaids to Queen Charlotte in 1761, on which occasion we find the generally censorious Horace Walpole commending her great beauty. Her domestic attachments became proverbial; the same writer observing, in reference to a fever that attacked him whilst he was suffering from the gout, 'I hope that, like the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, they are so inseparable, that where one goes, t'other will.' (For notice of Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough, see page 63.)

No. 176.

## ANNE CARR, COUNTESS OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1620, DIED 1684.

COPIED FROM VAN DYCK.

*A standing figure, half-length, life size, turned slightly towards the left, wearing a blue dress, and drawing a glove on her right hand. A curtain and stone vase, with a rose-tree on the extreme right, form the background. The original picture is at Petworth, and forms one of the series engraved by P. Lombart, and known as 'Van Dyck's Countesses.' The Petworth picture is engraved by J. Thomson in Lodge's 'Portraits,' vol. ix., No. 163, and has also been finely engraved by J. H. Robinson in more recent times. A small and finely executed copy of the head, by Russell, is in the Hampton Court collection. Canvas 54 in. by 42½ in.*

Dr. Waagen (vol. iv. p. 334) remarks of this picture: 'Far less fine than the portrait in the Dining-Room. The forms are empty.'



ONLY child of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and Frances Howard, the daughter of the Earl of Suffolk (No. 117); married, 1637, William, fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford. She did not recover from the shock of her son William Lord Russell's death (beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 21st, 1683), but died within a year, and was buried at Chenies. Rachel, Lady Russell, her daughter-in-law, attended the funeral to see the spot where her husband had been interred the year before. See her letter to Dr. Fitz-William (of May 24th, 1684), published by Wiffen in the *Russell Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 287. (For notice of Anne Carr, Countess of Bedford, see vol. i. p. 275, and vol. ii. p. 98.)

No. 253.

ELIZABETH WROTTESLEY, DUCHESS  
OF GRAFTON.

DIED 1822.

BY T. GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

*To the waist, within an oval, face seen in three-quarters, turned to the right, the eyes looking at spectator. Blue dress with blue and white bows in front, blue and white ribbon in bows round the neck, close under the chin, and a black shawl over her arm.<sup>1</sup> Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*



N a letter to the Countess of Ossory, dated July 20, 1779, Horace Walpole remarks: 'I must do the Duchess of Bedford the justice to say, that a Spartan dame never launched more excellent wives than she has done.' This eulogy might have been properly bestowed on Elizabeth, Duchess of Grafton, niece of the Duchess of Bedford, and daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart., Dean of Windsor. Her mother, Lady Mary Leveson Gower, was one of the numerous family of John, first Earl Gower, and sister to Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford. The Duke of Grafton, who married Elizabeth Wrottesley as his second wife, was a very prominent figure in the social and political world of his day. As a young man he showed considerable ability, and Pitt named him as one of the principal Secretaries of State when in 1763 he was called upon to form a Ministry. The contemplated Administration fell through, but Grafton served under

<sup>1</sup> A similar picture is at Cornbury, in Oxfordshire.

Lord Rockingham till, impatient at the refusal of Pitt to take office, he resigned in 1766. He returned to power in the same year as First Lord of the Treasury, when Pitt (as Lord Chatham) took the Privy Seal. It was a time of considerable disturbance: the American Tax question perplexed, and the agitation led by Wilkes harassed, the new Ministry. Chatham was incapacitated by illness, and Grafton, though averse to such measures, and once friendly to Wilkes, was responsible for his expulsion from the House of Commons. His views on the repeal of the duty on tea were not in accordance with his colleagues, and to his disgust he found himself outvoted in the Cabinet. He neglected business, and was notorious for the immorality of his private life. His first wife, Anne Liddell, daughter of Lord Ravensworth, a beautiful and accomplished woman, separated herself from him in 1765, and in 1769 she married John Fitz-Patrick, second Earl of Upper Ossory (see page 2), the Act dissolving her first marriage having become law three days previously. Her son, the fourth Duke of Grafton, married a niece of Horace Walpole—Lady Maria Waldegrave,—and thus he became allied to his constant friend and correspondent, Lady Ossory.

'The Duke of Grafton has already chosen a new wife,' writes Horace Walpole, two months after the re-marriage of the Duchess, 'and is going to marry Miss Wrottesley, a niece of the Duchess of Bedford. She is not handsome, but is quiet and reasonable, and has a very amiable character.' The year following the

marriage he had a dispute with Lord Chatham, and resigned office in 1770. Politically he had been on friendly terms with the party led by the fourth Duke of Bedford, and his views on questions of commerce and taxation probably agreed in the main with those of the Duke, who has been called the pioneer of Free Trade. Grafton was again in office under Lord Rockingham, and acted with Lord Shelburne, but on the fall of the Shelburne Ministry in 1783 he retired to a great extent from public life. It is somewhat surprising to find that towards the close of his career he turned his attention to disputed points in theology. His opposition to the Athanasian Creed may not have been a very formidable one, though his reading was by no means limited, and his views attracted considerable attention and some condemnation from the clergy. His *Hints to the Nobility* and others on the propriety of amendment of life among the upper classes were probably more worthy of perusal than his dogmatic works, but the first edition was withdrawn on the occasion of the King's illness. Grafton was for some years a worshipper in the Unitarian Chapel,<sup>1</sup> Essex Street, Strand. Bishop Watson defended his criticisms of Scripture, and a work by him urging the revision of the Liturgy was printed at the Duke's expense. In 1768 Grafton was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Gray wrote an ode on his installation. His health began to decline in 1809, and two years afterwards he died and was buried at Euston Hall, Suffolk.

<sup>1</sup> Now pulled down : Essex Hall stands on its site.

No. 189.

LADY ANNE AND LADY DIANA RUSSELL,  
DAUGHTERS OF WILLIAM, FIFTH EARL  
AND FIRST DUKE OF BEDFORD.

BY SIR PETER LELY.

*Full-length standing figures, as children, in a garden. Lady Anne, dressed in pale red, and holding a rose in her left hand, is in the act of taking some red cherries from an apron which her sister holds with both hands. Lady Diana wears a blue satin gown, with a purple scarf attached to the front of her dress. Her figure is turned towards the right. A black-and-white spaniel at her feet looks wistfully up at her. A stone sculpture of a boy and an eagle, part of a fountain, is seen among the tall trunks of trees to the left. A negro slave carrying a basket of roses stands on the extreme right. The skirts of the ladies' dresses are cut at the bottom in Van Dyck fashion, and the feet are concealed. The figures appear very short. A showily- and well-painted picture, exhibiting a remarkable combination of the two styles of Van Dyck and Sir Peter Lely. Canvas, 55 in. by 42 in.<sup>1</sup>*



LADY ANNE was married first, in 1667, to Sir Greville Verney (No. 188), of Compton Verney, and secondly to William, Baron Alington of Wymondly and Killard, who was Constable of the Tower, and who died in 1684.

<sup>1</sup> Pennant, in his *Journey from Chester to London*, 1682 (4<sup>to</sup>, p. 352), thus alludes to this picture:—‘Two children in one piece, Lady Diana and Lady Anne Russel, daughters of William, first Duke of Bedford. They had the misfortune of being poisoned, by eating some noxious berries which they met with. Lady Anne died; Lady Diana survived, and is again painted in more advanced life, by Sir Peter Lely.’ Wiffen, in his *Russell Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 224, alludes to the same story; but, as has been justly observed, ‘had such a misfortune really happened, it is the last way in which the calamity would have been recorded.

Lady Alington is frequently mentioned in Rachel Lady Russell's letters as 'my sister Alington,' or sometimes less formally as 'Allic.' She was left a widow a year after the execution of her brother William, Lord Russell, and appears to have visited Lady Russell at various times, though whether her presence proved to her bereaved sister a source of consolation or the contrary is open to question. On one occasion she fixed the date of one of her visits for the anniversary which was always observed by Lady Russell in a special and sacred manner, namely, that of the trial of her husband; and in a letter to her friend and adviser, Dr. Fitz-William, she says: 'On Tuesday my sister Alington designs to be here; I am sorry it happens to be just that day, since I affect nothing that is particular or singular; but as yet I have not seen anybody besides my children on that day, being 13th July . . . ; but I will do as I can; I hope she will not misconstrue what I shall do. I am sure I will never fail to her (by God's grace), because I know how tenderly he loved her, though I am apt to think now, she returned it not in love to a degree I once thought she had for him, and that sure he merited from her. But we are not loved most always by those we love best; she is very engaging when and where she pleases; but enough of this.'

Lady Alington was a strong partisan in political matters, and when Dr. Fitz-William and other prelates (though not opposed in any sense to the principles of

the Revolution of 1688) declined to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, she characterised their conduct as 'fractious.' We may contrast the careful and large-minded judgments of Lady Russell with this somewhat sweeping condemnation of the scruples of conscientious men in such difficult times. Lady Alington died in 1701, leaving one son and two daughters.

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No. 234.

JOHN RUSSELL, FOURTH DUKE OF  
BEDFORD, K.G.

BORN 1710, DIED 1771.

BY T. GAINSBOROUGH, R.A., DATED 1746.

*Bust portrait, life size, within an oval. Face seen in three-quarters, turned to the left, side of nose in shadow. Scarlet coat and buttons, black tie, blue ribbon of the Garter, and black hat under his arm. Star on breast. Inscribed on spandrel, in right-hand lower corner, '1764.' Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*

This picture has been engraved by Greatbach, from a drawing by G. P. Harding, and published in the Duke's correspondence (3 vols. 8vo, 1842). Fulcher, in his life of Gainsborough (2nd edition, p. 213), erroneously refers to this picture as being at Blenheim. The fine portrait formerly at Blenheim, and now in the National Portrait Gallery, bearing the artist's own signature, is in quite a different attitude. Wiffen (p. 102) states that a copy from this picture was made by Sir Joshua Reynolds for the Earl of Upper Ossory, which picture, formerly at Ampthill Park, was bequeathed by Lady Holland to Earl Russell, and is now in the possession of his grandson. Sir Joshua very rarely made copies from modern paintings, and in this instance it will be observed that he could not set aside his own peculiar method of execution, which differed so much from that of Gainsborough that the picture may be called a translation rather than a copy.



THE following is an extract taken from *The Great Governing Families of England*, by John Langton Sanford and Meredith Townsend, vol. ii. p. 50:—

'This was the brother of the third Duke, Lord John Russell, who succeeded as fourth

Duke of Bedford, a man of very different and far higher character, whose life, extending to the year 1771, is connected with all the leading political changes of that period. We have had already to notice some of his proceedings in speaking of other families. He was born in 1710, and married Lady Diana Spencer, daughter of Charles, Earl of Sunderland ; and, secondly, in April 1737, Gertrude, eldest daughter of John, Earl Gower. Lord Stanhope calls the fourth Duke of Bedford "a cold-hearted, hot-headed man, more distinguished by rank and fortune than by either talent or virtue." His own pages, however, elsewhere soften this estimate considerably. Thus Lord Stanhope admits him to have been an honest and honourable man, and appears to be inclined at other times to lay his faults on the shoulders of his friend and dependent, Rigby, a jovial man of rather easy and unscrupulous principles. Bedford had the misfortune not only to quarrel with Pitt and the Grenvilles, but also to offend both Horace Walpole and Lord Chesterfield, the latter of whom is particularly bitter against him, while Walpole, more moderate in his remarks, cannot forgive Bedford his share in the downfall of his father's Administration. It would seem that the Duke was a man of some ability and considerable powers of application to business, though he often neglected it, owing, he himself said, to his natural indolence, but seemingly because he preferred country life at Woburn ; so that, as far as his own advancement was concerned, his temperament was

stronger than his personal ambition, and led him to be inclined to refuse rather than seek office. Yet he was methodical and regular in his ways, and so economical in his ideas that he was accused of avarice; but Walpole acquits him of this on the score of his well-known generosity. He had a very hot temper, which accompanied a very unreserved, uncompromising, and frank character. He was very warm, both in his friendships and in his enmities, easily irritated with, but yet much influenced by, his friends. His friend the first Fox said of him, "He was the most ungovernable governed man in the world." When he once made up his mind he was inflexibly obstinate, and to be moved by neither King nor people. Walpole admits his "inflexible honesty and good-will to his country." His cabals, such as they were, were in open council, and his errors were all the more remarked on because there was no attempt made by him to disguise them.

'The Duke began, like most of the younger men of the day, by opposing the Administration of Walpole, inveighing especially against its corrupt practices and its cowardly or over-pacific policy abroad. The down-fall of Walpole left the field open first for Pulteney, and then for Carteret and the Pelhams. Gradually the latter gained the ascendant; but finding the King disposed to side against them in the struggle with Carteret, they called in the aid of the Opposition. Bedford, who had opposed the German policy of Carteret, was one of these, and at a meeting of the

Opposition chiefs he was one of the majority who carried a resolution to join the Pelhams unconditionally. He was then, November 1744, appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in the "Broad-bottom" Ministry, as it was called. In February 1748 he exchanged this office for that of Secretary of State. His chief employment as such was to negotiate a treaty with Spain, which he effected in 1750. The Duke of Newcastle soon became jealous of Bedford, and began to intrigue against him. As usual, he succeeded in his immediate object, first disgusting Bedford entirely with the Ministry, and then, by dismissing his friend Sandwich from the Admiralty, inducing the Duke himself to resign the Seals in 1751. After the death of Mr. Pelham, Newcastle found his Administration giving way gradually, and endeavoured through Bedford's friend Fox to induce the Duke to accept the office of Privy Seal. But Bedford refused to act with Newcastle, and the fall of the latter soon followed. The Duke of Devonshire was put at the head of a Ministry of which Pitt was the leading spirit, and on December 15, 1756, Bedford accepted the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland. Here, according to Lord Stanhope, he began with a very lofty standard and great professions of purity of government, but soon fell into the old way of governing by bribery. This appears to be true, though rather unfairly put. That the Duke endeavoured to govern by better means is admitted; that he failed, and had recourse to the old lower agencies, which were found so successful, is only

*particularly* blamable in him on account of his previous good intentions. He, however, persevered in one line of policy to which Lord Stanhope has not adverted. He from the first was the advocate of a relaxation of the penal laws affecting Roman Catholics, and not only endeavoured (though vainly) to get a modification of them, but in his own administration exhibited a strict impartiality between the two religions. The result was that warm addresses of gratitude were presented to him from the Roman Catholics, and when the French threatened and actually made a descent on Ireland in the interest of the Pretender, the Roman Catholics rallied round the Viceroy with strong expressions of devotion, and the expedition proved a ridiculous failure. On the other hand, Bedford had some difficulty with the Dublin mob, who, taking into their heads that there was a design to carry the Union, broke into the Irish House of Lords, and committed other disorders till scattered by a military force. The Duke of Bedford continued in his Viceroyalty beyond the death of George II., not resigning till January 1761. On returning to England he supported in the Privy Council a policy differing from that of Pitt and Temple. He held that it was unwise to continue the war merely to deprive France of all right of fishing off Newfoundland, and to take Martinique from her merely because it suited the King of Prussia to continue the war with Austria. He urged that if we endeavoured to obtain a maritime monopoly, we should raise a coalition against

us similar to that raised against Louis XIV. Pitt, supported by the city of London, maintained that France was our natural enemy, and that we must destroy her maritime and colonial power entirely, and could not without dishonour abandon Prussia. At last Pitt, in October, resigned, and, in November, Bedford accepted the office of Privy Seal. Bute claimed a relationship to the Duchess of Bedford, who had great influence with her husband, and flattered Bedford to the utmost. Under this influence the Duke lent himself to the unworthy secrecy towards Prussia which was observed in the commencement of the negotiations, and accepted the post of negotiator. He set out for Paris, and after some disagreements with Bute on the score of powers, which the latter tried to limit, he concluded first the preliminaries, and afterwards the Treaty of Peace at Fontainebleau in 1763. The Duke showed great firmness in at least one point of the treaty affecting the territories of the East India Company, who, through a blunder of their own, had at first proposed an article which would have deprived them of a considerable tract of territory conquered from them by the French. Bedford said he should demand his passports, and the French gave way. Bedford was still in Paris when he received from Lord Bute news of his resignation (April 1763), and was summoned by him to come over and assist in making a new Cabinet. The Duke came over, but he found no guarantee against the intrigues of Lord Egremont, who had been thwarting him all along, and he

distrusted Bute's apparent support. He therefore declined office, and George Grenville became the head of the new Ministry. Again an attempt was made to gain the Duke, but he had now discovered Bute's secret treachery towards him, and he sent in his absolute terms that Lord Bute and his friends should be excluded from office and influence, and Pitt brought in, the latter recognising the peace as a *fait accompli*. Pitt declined this, and afterwards made it a condition with the King that the Duke of Bedford should not be admitted into the Ministry, and the Duke remained out of office till Lord Egremont's death made a change possible, and then, on obtaining a distinct promise from the King that Bute should be excluded for ever from his counsels and presence, Bedford in November accepted the Presidency of the Council. The King is said to have obtained this adhesion by betraying to the Duke Pitt's proscription of him. The Grenville Administration had carried the American Stamp Act without difficulty, but was shaken by the Regency Bill, in which, by omitting to name the person and leaving the nomination to the King, they had virtually placed Lord Bute in the position of eventual Regent as absolute director of the Princess Dowager. Then, when they attempted to remedy this by excluding her by name, the King resented it, and tried to persuade Pitt to accept office. This came to nothing, and then Grenville and Bedford made new conditions against Bute influence, the Duke going so far as to call him the ' Favourite '

in a personal interview with the King, and to hint that the compact respecting him had not been kept. The King then had recourse to the other Whig houses, the Rockingham Ministry was formed, and Grenville and Bedford dismissed. This was on July 10th, 1765. In the preceding May Bedford had had to stand a curious siege in Bedford House from the Spitalfields weavers, who resented the rejection of a bill to put prohibitive duties on Italian silks.<sup>1</sup> Bedford showed himself on this occasion inflexible, and Horace Walpole draws a curious picture of the military array in his courtyard.<sup>2</sup> The weavers were first dispersed by force, and afterwards pacified by a public subscription, and an agreement on the part of the silk-merchants to countermand their foreign orders. The Duke, after his

<sup>1</sup> The object of the promoters of this bill was to obtain a total prohibition of the importation of foreign silks. Horace Walpole, in his *Memoirs of the Reign of King George the Third*, vol. ii. page 154, mentions that 'this bill had passed the Commons with little notice, all attention having been engrossed by the plan of the Regency. When it was read by the Lords, the Duke of Bedford alone spoke against it; nobody said a word for it, and it was thrown out.' This was not the only instance of the Duke of Bedford's knowledge of political economy. Horace Walpole says elsewhere that 'he spoke readily, and upon *trade* well.'

<sup>2</sup> 'About dinner-time, the Duke of Bedford received intelligence that his house would be assaulted at night, on which he sent away his jewels and papers, and demanded a party of horse; the Duchess persisting in remaining with him in the house. His friends and dependants, and several officers garrisoned it; and, as was foreseen, the rioters in prodigious numbers assaulted the house in the evening, and began to pull down the wall of the court. But the great gates being thrown open, the party of horse appeared, and sallying out, while the Riot Act was read, rode round Bloomsbury Square, slashing and trampling on the mob, and dispersing them; yet not till two or three of the guards had been wounded.'

resignation, spent some time in Paris, and never again joined any Cabinet. He declined offers of Chatham and Grafton, though he advised his friends in 1768 to join the latter nobleman. His own health was fast failing ; his eldest son, the Marquess of Tavistock, a young man of the greatest promise, died in March 1767, from the effects of a fall while hunting ; and his young wife, after giving birth to a posthumous child, fell into a decline, and died a year afterwards. The Duke himself only survived to the 15th of January 1771. His public life may be summed up in the words that he was a man honest and upright in his intentions, but who suffered personal influences to affect his judgment, and sudden personal feelings to direct his actions to an extent which placed him constantly in false positions, and in combination with persons with whom he had no real sympathy. Thus are to be explained probably those political vagaries which made the Whig statesman the associate of Lord Bute, and the great stumbling-block in the formation of a strong Whig government. In

In the meantime a party of the rioters had passed to the back of the house, and were forcing their way through the garden, when fortunately fifty more horse arriving in the very critical instant, the house was saved, and perhaps the lives of all that were in it. The Duke, however, and his company kept watch all night ; and the coffee-houses were filled with curious and idle people, who sent with great indifference every hour to learn how the siege went on. The disappointed populace vented their rage on the house of Carr, a fashionable mercer, who dealt in French silks, and demolished the windows. All Saturday they remained peaceable ; and, though another attack on Bedford House was threatened, no further mischief ensued.'—*Memoirs of the Reign of King George the Third*, by Horace Walpole, vol. ii. p. 156.

private life he was all that was amiable. The late Earl Russell,<sup>1</sup> in opposition to Lord Stanhope, asserts that he was extremely *warm*-hearted. He delighted in the amusements of country life, especially in cricket and private theatricals. He almost entirely rebuilt Woburn Abbey, on a plan of great extent, formed there a large gallery of historical portraits, and delighted in laying out anew the plantations of Woburn. He planned the Evergreen Drive<sup>2</sup> in that park, and in making the plantations connected with it the gardener objected to some change of plan as destructive of the plantation and injurious to his (the gardener's) own reputation as a planter. The Duke replied, "Do as I desire you, and I will take care of your reputation." Accordingly, when the alteration was completed, the Duke set up a board, facing the road, on which was inscribed, "This plantation has been thinned by John, Duke of Bedford, contrary to the advice and opinion of his gardener." He could have exhibited no more astonishing proof of his natural obstinacy when he had once made up his mind than in carrying his point against a self-opinionated gardener.'

<sup>1</sup> Lord John Russell, afterwards Earl Russell.

<sup>2</sup> Planted at the birth of his daughter Caroline in 1743.

No. 252.

## MARY WROTTESLEY.

BORN 1740, DIED 1769.

BY THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, R.A.

*To the waist, life size, within an oval, face three-quarters to the right, white powdered hair, blue dress, white sleeves, and blue bows. A blue ribbon round the neck, and black strings attached to it. Blue ornaments bordering the top of the head. This and picture No. 253 are very similar. Inscribed in upper left-hand corner:—‘Miss Wrottesley.’ Canvas, 29 in. by 34 in.*



LDEST daughter of the Very Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart., Dean of Windsor, and sister of Elizabeth, Duchess of Grafton. Niece to Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford. She was Maid-of-Honour to Queen Charlotte.

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ELIZABETH VERNON,

Countess of Southampton.

*By Cornelius Jonson van Ceulen*

ELIZABETH VERNON, COUNTESS OF  
SOUTHAMPTON.

BY CORNELIUS JONSON VAN CEULEN.

*Bust picture, life size ; oval within a square. Face seen in three-quarters, turned towards the right, looking at spectator. Mary Queen of Scots head-dress of white lace, and a wide-spreading lawn ruff, with a second and more compact ruff fitting close under the chin. A miniature case or ‘picture-box’ is attached to her dress, which is crimson embroidered with silver. On the back of the picture there is the following inscription :—‘Elizabeth Vernon, wife to my grandfather, Henry, Earl of Southampton.’ Underneath this there is another inscription as follows :—‘The above is in the handwriting of Rachael, Lady Russell, widow of Lord Russell that was beheaded ; and this portrait was given me by my sister, Lady Juliana Penn, at Stoke, July 10, 1777, and by the Lady Charlotte Finch to Elizabeth Vernon, Countess Harcourt, 1789.’ Panel, 24 in. by 20 in.*



LIZABETH VERNON, a Maid-of-Honour to Queen Elizabeth, was celebrated for her beauty. Her father, Sir John Vernon of Hodnet, had married Elizabeth, sister to Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Lord Deputy of Ireland, whose widow, Lettice, afterwards married Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.

The Queen, even in advancing years, tolerated no rival at Court among her attendant ladies, and was much displeased when Henry, Earl of Southampton, courted ‘the fair Mrs. Vernon.’ According to Roland

Whyte,<sup>1</sup> his attentions were observed by the Queen, who desired him to absent himself from the Court, but he returned in 1598, and it is supposed that he secretly married the object of his affections at that time ; at all events, when he departed in the train of Sir Robert Cecil on an embassy to France, he left behind him ‘a very desolate gentlewoman, who hath nearly cried out her fairest eyes.’ Robert, Earl of Essex, favoured the match, for Southampton was his friend and Elizabeth Vernon his cousin.

On his appointment as Lord Deputy of Ireland, Essex took Southampton in his train, and made him General of the Horse, refusing to remove him from this office at the command of the Queen. ‘For,’ we read in Camden, ‘the Queen had taken displeasure against Southampton because hee had without acquainting her, contrary to that which Noblemen were wont to doe, secretly married Elizabeth Vernon, the Earle of Essex his Aunt’s daughter.’<sup>2</sup> The same authority adds that when Essex, irritated and incensed by the sharp rebukes which the Queen administered to him for this and other matters in which he had disregarded her wishes, began to ‘cast in his minde sinister designs’ against her, Southampton deterred him from the attempt as ‘wicked, bloudy, hateful and dangerous.’ In the following year Essex carried out his foolish and disloyal project, and involved many of his friends in his downfall. Southampton was detained for some time in the Tower, but

<sup>1</sup> *Sidney Papers*, Sept. 23, 1595.

<sup>2</sup> Camden’s *Elizabeth*, 1635, p. 508.

finally set at liberty. (See notice of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, vol. i. p. 258.) There are no traces of the influence of Lady Southampton in the liberal patronage accorded to men of letters by her husband, who was the friend and benefactor of Shakespeare ; but, as the date of her death is not known, she may have predeceased the Earl by some years. She was the mother of Thomas Wriothesly, the second Earl of Southampton (the father of Rachel, Lady Russell), and of Penelope, Lady Spencer (No. 65).

This picture of Lady Southampton was presented in 1832 to John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by George Harcourt, Esq., M.P. for the county of Oxford. Her picture as a girl combing her hair is at Broughton, in Northamptonshire, and another picture of her is at Welbeck. A very fine portrait of the same lady, attributed also to Jonson, is at Sherborne Castle.

No. 135.

LADY MARGARET RUSSELL, AFTERWARDS  
 COUNTESS OF CARLISLE ;  
 WITH HER NIECE  
 LADY DIANA RUSSELL,  
 SECOND DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM,  
 FIFTH EARL OF BEDFORD.

AFTER VAN DYCK.

*Seated figure, to the left, life size, and seen to below the knees. Her niece, a child, afterwards Lady Diana Verney, stands beside her, holding a thin gauze scarf with both her hands. The Countess places her right hand on the shoulder of the girl, who looks at the spectator, and rests her left on the square elbow of the solidly constructed chair. Her red satin dress is richly adorned with jewels, one principal ornament or clasp being fastened not directly in front but towards her left shoulder. The face is seen in three-quarters towards the left, looking calmly at the spectator. The child has flaxen hair, and wears a white satin frock. Canvas, 48½ in. by 38½ in.*

This picture is probably the one referred to in a letter dated February 11th, 1743, and still extant, addressed by H. Drake, of Hatfield, near Doncaster, to the Duke of Bedford, offering for sale 'a picture of Margaret, daughter of Francis, Lord Russell of Thornhew, with, in the same piece, Diana (a child), eldest daughter to William, Duke of Bedford, a half piece.' The original, a very fine picture, is at Devonshire House.



ARGARET RUSSELL, third daughter of Francis, fourth Earl of Bedford, was married three times, first to James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, secondly to Edward Montagu, Earl of Manchester, and thirdly to Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland.

It appears, however, uncertain whether her marriage with the Earl of Warwick and Holland preceded or followed that with the Earl of Manchester. It is probable that the latter was her third husband, as recorded by Dugdale (*Baronage*, vol. ii. p. 444). The Earl of Manchester was a very distinguished man, and Margaret Russell was his fifth wife. (For notice of Lady Margaret Russell, Countess of Carlisle, see vol. i. p. 300).

Lady Diana Russell, second daughter of William, fifth Earl, and afterwards first Duke of Bedford, became the wife of Sir Grevil Verney, who died 1668. She married, secondly, William, Lord Alington, of Horseheath Hall, in the county of Cambridge, Constable of the Tower of London ; he died 1684. (See Brayley's *Tower of London*, vol. ii. p. 664.)

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No. 255.

## LOUIS XV. OF FRANCE.

BORN 1710, DIED 1774.

BY CARLE VAN LOO, 1762.

*Standing figure, life size, in regal robes, the face seen in three-quarters turned towards, and looking to the right. He rests his gloved right hand on a baton, the end of which is placed on the cushion of a stool bearing the arched crown of France and the sceptre surmounted with the 'Main de Justice.' His left hand, near his sword, holds a black plumed hat, and a chair of state is placed on the right behind him. Rich architecture, denoting the interior of a palace, and the folds of a handsome pale red curtain, complete the background. A stately picture, executed throughout with remarkable care. Canvas, 95½ in. by 72 in.*

This picture and the collection of Sèvres china at Woburn Abbey were presented by King Louis xv. of France himself to John, fourth Duke of Bedford, after concluding as Minister Plenipotentiary the Peace of Fontainebleau in 1763.



THE following letter is a copy of the draft to the Duc de Praslin in the handwriting of John, fourth Duke of Bedford :—

DT. TO THE DUC DE PRASLIN.

PARIS, CE 1<sup>r</sup> Juin 1763.

M°

M° Boileau le Directeur de la manufacture Royale de Sèvre, m'a apporté hier, par ordre de V. E. un magnifique Service de Porcelaine, lequel (à ce qu'il m'assure) est destiné pour Mad<sup>me</sup> de Bedford, de la part de S. Maj<sup>ie</sup> très Chrétienne. Nous ne pouvons à la vérité exprimer en de



LOUIS XV.,

King of France.

BORN 1710.

DIED 1774.

*By Carle van Loo, 1762.*



termes assez fortes toute notre sensibilité et reconnaissance envers S. Maj<sup>té</sup> pour toutes les marques de sa bienveillance que nous avons éprouvées pendant notre séjour en France, et nous supplions V. Ex. très instamment de nous mettre aux pieds de S. Maj<sup>té</sup> avec nos plus humbles remerciements pour cette nouvelle marque de sa bonté envers nous. J'ai l'honneur d'être avec la considération la plus distinguée de V. E. le très humble et très obéissant Serviteur,

B.

S. E. le Duc de Praslin.

To which the Duc de Praslin replied as follows :—

A VERSAILLES, le 2 Juin 1763.

MONSIEUR,

Je suis très aise que Madame la Duchesse de Bedford ait été contente du Service de porcelaine que le Sieur Boileau lui a porté de la part du Roy. J'ai exécuté cet ordre avec grand plaisir puisqu'il est une preuve de la satisfaction qu'a eu Sa Majesté des sentimens que vous avez fait connoître pendant votre séjour dans ce païs ci. C'est avec une peine infinie que je vois approcher le moment de votre départ ; le Roy sera ici Mardi, et je pourrai, Monsieur, vous procurer votre audience de congé si vous persistez à vouloir nous quitter. Cette fonction de mon Ministère sera la plus pénible que j'aye encore rempli, mais j'espère que vous voudrez bien me conserver quelque part dans votre amitié, et que vous êtes bien persuadé de la haute estime que je conserve pour votre personne et de la considération distinguée avec laquelle j'ay l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, de votre Excellence le très humble et très obéissant Serviteur,

LE DUC DE PRASLIN.

S. E. M. le Duc de Bedford.

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The King of France addressed the letter given below to the King of England on the same occasion :—

H. M. LOUIS XV. TO THE KING (GEORGE III.).

MONSIEUR MON FRÈRE,

J'ai reçu la lettre par laquelle vous m'informez de la permission que vous avez accordée au Duc de Bedford votre Ambassadeur Extraordinaire de retourner en Angleterre. J'aurois fort désiré pouvoir le retenir plus long tems près de moi ; mais puisque cela ne peut s'accorder avec ses affaires, je ne veux pas au moins le laisser partir, sans vous rendre témoignage de la bonne foy, du zèle et de l'habilité avec lesquels il a conduit à sa perfection l'ouvrage important et salutaire que vous aviez confié à ses soins. Comme il a vu dans sa source toute la pureté de mes sentimens pour vous, je ne doute pas qu'il ne vous en rende un fidèle compte ainsi que du désir sincère que j'ai de cultiver et affermir l'Union si heureusement rétablie entre nous et nos sujets, et de vous convaincre de plus en plus de la parfaite amitié et de l'affection inaltérable avec laquelle je suis, Monsieur mon frère, Votre bon frère.

A VERSAILLES le 7 Juin 1763,  
AU ROI DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE.

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No. 250.

ELIZABETH KEPPEL, MARCHIONESS OF  
TAVISTOCK.

BORN 1739, DIED 1768.

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

*A life-size portrait, seen to the waist. The face is turned in profile to the left, and slightly drooping. Her dress is quilted blue silk, with bows of the same colour, covered by a black lace shawl; her dark hair is set off by a small white lace cap and a blue knot in the centre over the forehead. A blue ribbon and white lace encircle her neck, and she wears handsome diamond earrings. The white lace of her sleeves is admirably painted, with remarkable freedom. The tall back of a crimson chair rises behind her to the right. The rest of the background is quite plain mellow grey. Canvas, 29 in. by 24½ in.*



IFTH daughter of William Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle; wife of Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, who died from the effects of a fall from his horse whilst hunting in the neighbourhood of Houghton. Lady Tavistock survived her husband little more than a year, and died of grief and decline at Lisbon in October 1768. (For notice of Elizabeth Keppel, Marchioness of Tavistock, see vol. i. p. 33.)

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No. 276.

JOHN RUSSELL, SIXTH DUKE OF  
BEDFORD, K.G.

BORN 1766, DIED 1839.

BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER, 1833.

*A full-length, standing figure, life size, in robes of the Garter. His head is bald, and turned in three-quarters to the left; the eyes looking in the same direction. He rests his left hand on the hip, and holds down with the right a hat and white plumes. A roll of paper on table to the left, bearing the signature ‘George Hayter, pinxit, 1833.’ Light admitted from the right hand. In the background is the interior of a chapel, probably St. George’s Chapel at Windsor. A good picture, with rich brown shadows. Canvas, 100 in. by 66½ in.*



JOHN, sixth Duke of Bedford, was the second of the three sons of the Marquess and Marchioness of Tavistock who died within a year of each other in 1767 and 1768. The eldest, Francis, succeeded to the Dukedom at the age of six years, and attained his majority in 1786. He died at the age of thirty-seven, and was succeeded by his brother, Lord John Russell. The third, William, who was born after his father's death, under circumstances of the saddest kind, was destined to die in a still more tragic manner—murdered by his valet, Courvoisier, in his house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, in 1840. The three boys were brought up under the care of their grandmother, Gertrude, Duchess of Bedford, widow of the fourth Duke, who was, as Horace Walpole remarks, one of the



JOHN RUSSELL,  
Sixth Duke of Bedford, K.G.,  
BORN 1766.      DIED 1839.  
*By Sir George Hayter, 1833.*



shrewdest and ablest women of her day. With more than ordinary discernment, she perceived that her reign should be brought to a close when her grandson came of age, though possibly the hint she received from him may have had something to do with this wise decision. 'I have heard,' says Horace Walpole (who, though a constant recipient of her hospitality, would never resist a sneer at her expense)—'that the Duke of Bedford has ordered Mr. Palmer to have all his palaces ready for him ; which is considered as an expulsion of the Queen-Dowager. If it is only to make room for another antique, old woman for old woman, I should think one's own grandmother might be preferable to one that, for many reasons, might be grandmother of half London ; but, as about politics, I leave everybody to judge for himself, nor is it any business of mine whether young Hamlet *speaks daggers* to Gertrude or not.'

The same year witnessed the revolt of another of her subjects : Lord John, a youth of twenty, had transgressed her orders by marrying a daughter of Lord Torrington, and great-niece of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. The Byng family lived at Southill, not many miles from Woburn Abbey, in the county of Bedford, and thither the boy stole over to snatch an interview with the young lady, to whom he had become attached. In 1757, when the Admiral lay under sentence of death, his sister, Mrs. Osborne of Chicksands, had addressed a most pathetic letter to John, fourth Duke of Bedford,

<sup>1</sup> *Letters of Horace Walpole*, edited by Cunningham.

then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, praying him to use his influence to obtain a reprieve, and he replied in terms of the warmest sympathy. But all efforts proved unavailing, and, as is well known, the Admiral was shot on the quarter-deck of the *Monarque*, March 14, 1757. The idea of an alliance with the family was consequently extremely distasteful to the Duchess ; but Lord John was not diverted from his intention by this fact, and the marriage took place at Brussels, where Lord Torrington was Minister, in March 1786. His son Francis (afterwards seventh Duke) was born in 1788, and in the same year Lord John was returned for the borough of Tavistock on the death of Mr. Rigby, who had long survived his friend and patron, John, fourth Duke of Bedford. The violent contest between Pitt and Fox on the Regency question had just begun, and Fox had committed himself to his untenable position of a defender of the *right* of the Prince of Wales to the Regency. Pitt had seized the opportunity thus afforded him of appearing at once as an upholder of the Sovereign and of the liberty of Parliament. Lord Chancellor Thurlow had made his famous recantation, and the Prince of Wales's conduct was a byword in the mouth of all parties for its heartless frivolity. Fox and his party were sure of their victory, for they counted on the

<sup>1</sup> Horace Walpole wrote to Lady Browne : 'Lord John Russell has sent the Duchess of Bedford word that he is on the point of marrying Lord Torrington's eldest daughter ; and they suppose the wedding is over.' The Hon. Georgiana Byng was the second daughter of the fourth Lord Torrington.

triumph of the heir-apparent, but the King's convalescence dispersed their hopes. It was under the leadership of Fox that the young member for Tavistock had naturally ranged himself, for he was nominally the leader of the Whigs, and many of his proposals, such as Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform (in which he supported Pitt), and his advocacy of the claims of the Dissenters, foreshadowed the distinctive aims of the party in later days. He either affected or felt an extravagant admiration for the French Revolution, and extolled the French in the same enthusiastic terms which he had used of the Americans at the time of the War. At the dissolution of 1796 (shortly after which Fox retired for a time from active public life) Tavistock again returned Lord John, and he continued to sit for the borough till in 1802 he succeeded his brother Francis as Duke of Bedford. Previous to this event two younger sons had been born to him, George William (generally known as Lord William Russell), the father of Hastings, ninth Duke of Bedford, Lord Ampthill, and Lord Arthur Russell, and John, afterwards famous as Lord John Russell, created in 1861 Earl Russell, and twice Prime Minister of England.

His wife, who had long been in delicate health, died when her youngest son was nine years old (1800). The marriage had been a very happy one, for she was fondly attached to her husband, and very proud of him. To her children she was a devoted mother, and they deeply mourned her loss. A portrait of her among the collec-

tion of enamels by Bone in the Queen's Drawing-Room, represents a graceful, fragile woman, not beautiful, but tender and good. As has been already mentioned, in 1802 Lord John succeeded his brother Francis, whose sudden death had been occasioned by a blow from a tennis-ball. At the time of his death he was about to be married to Lady Georgiana Gordon, daughter of the fourth Duke of Gordon, and this lady became in the same year the wife of his successor, and proved herself a kind step-mother to the three sons of the first wife. Her own family consisted of twelve children. Her brilliant beauty and extraordinary taste and cultivation made her a central figure in the society of her day. In the diary of Samuel Rogers we find the following allusion to her: 'Rome, Jan. 24, 1815.—Dinner at the Duke of Bedford's. The Duchess waltzed and danced with castanets before Canova.' This great artist executed some of his most famous works for the Duchess, notably the 'Three Graces,' in the Sculpture Gallery, which was erected by the fifth Duke in 1789.<sup>1</sup> The beautiful plantation at Endsleigh, still known as the 'Georgy,' was designed by her, and her taste and energy transformed the woods and built the charming cottage which stands above the Tamar.

Three years after their marriage, the Duke was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, having joined the Ministry, known as 'All the Talents,' headed by Lord

<sup>1</sup> The recess in which this group was placed was built in 1818. The inscription by Mr. Rogers is adapted from some lines by Pindar.

Grenville, and including Fox, who for the first time was tolerated by the King. The famous caricature by Gillray, 'Making Decent,' belongs to this period. 'It was a trick of the Tory Press,' says Wright,<sup>1</sup> 'to represent the party as men of little property, though the names and estates of the Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Norfolk, etc., might have been confidently opposed to an equal number of names of the other side. The conception of this print is remarkably clever. Gillray represents the new Ministers as having been so long out of office, that they were quite unprepared for appearance at Court. Fox was shaving before a glass; he has hid his *bonnet rouge*, and his buff and blue coat and waistcoat under a chair; . . . Gray is cleaning his teeth. Lord Moira lying on his stock. The Duke of Bedford, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, is drawing on his boots. On the ground near him is a plan of "Road from Wooburn Farm to Ireland." This was in February 1806. The Administration was a singularly unfortunate one, and in September the death of Fox 'created a void which none could fill.' It had, however, one mark of great distinction. The Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade received the Royal Assent on the very day on which Ministers went out of office, March 25, 1807. The occasion of the downfall of the Government was the measure for throwing open the Army and Navy to Roman Catholics and Dissenters alike. The King

<sup>1</sup> *Account of Gillray's Caricatures, 1851.*

signified his unalterable dislike to the bill, which was withdrawn, but the minutes in which this decision was announced to the King were accompanied with reservations of a general character which displeased him, and he expressed his intention of looking out for other advisers. With the retirement of Grenville, the Lord-Lieutenancy of the Duke of Bedford also terminated. He took up his residence at Woburn Abbey, and embellished it in many ways. He completed in the Sculpture Gallery the Temple of Liberty containing the busts of the colleagues and contemporaries of the great statesman who occupies the place of honour—Charles James Fox. The verses on the pedestal were composed by Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, who canvassed for Fox with such zeal at Westminster in 1784. On either side are Lord Howick, General FitzPatrick, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Robert Spencer, Lord Holland, and Mr. Hare. This 'Temple to Friendship' as Miss Berry calls it,<sup>1</sup> was planned by Francis, fifth Duke (as a Latin inscription records), and was finished, at his dying request, by his brother. She adds: 'One could have wished, for the honour of their public principles, that the private characters of some of them had been different,' a reflection which seems to belong more to the end than to the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The years that followed were full of remarkable and stirring events:—Lord William embarked for the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at the battle of

<sup>1</sup> *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 325.

Talavera, and in 1810 Lord John paid a visit to his brother there.<sup>1</sup> He (Lord John) kept up a close correspondence with his father, whose replies indicate interest in, and sympathy with, the young man's pursuits. The Whigs were out of office, and, when a prospect of their return to power arose, the Duke's name was omitted from the list of appointments. He had, therefore, leisure for foreign travel, and was at Rome in 1815.<sup>2</sup> On his return to England he resumed his sumptuous entertainments at Woburn Abbey. The *Greville Mémoirs* contain a mention of one of these gatherings at which the author was present. 'I went,' he says, 'last Sunday se'night to Woburn. The Duke of York, Duke of Wellington, Lievens, Jerseyys, Worcesters, Tavistocks, . . . and others were there. The house, place, establishment, and manner of living are magnificent.<sup>3</sup> The *chasse* was brilliant. The Duchess was very civil and the party very gay. I won at whist, and liked it very much.' The theatrical entertainments were the chief features of these parties. The play-bills show that they were continued every winter from 1817 to 1839. The members of the numerous family were

<sup>1</sup> The plan of the Labyrinth in the garden at Woburn Abbey was brought by Lord William Russell from Cintra at the time of the Peninsular War, and was worked out by John, sixth Duke of Bedford.

<sup>2</sup> A letter from John, sixth Duke, dated Jan. 14, 1817, begs Lady Holland to send a parcel of books with her own things to Napoleon Bonaparte at St. Helena.

<sup>3</sup> The Chinese Dairy was built by Georgiana, Duchess of Bedford, the cows being kept at the back of the dairy. A slaughter-house and bake-house were in this vicinity.

the principal actors, and the prologues and epilogues were often from the pen of Lord John, who took great pleasure in these performances.

In 1830 the office of Lord Chamberlain was offered to the Duke, but, though much gratified, he declined it, on the ground of failing health. He lived nine years longer, and saw the Reform Bill and the fame of his second son. In 1835 he had a paralytic seizure, from which he partially recovered, but a second attack proved fatal in 1839. He died at the Doune of Rothiemurchus, his moor in Scotland.





## ENTRANCE TO GALLERY

West Corridor





## ENTRANCE TO GALLERY.

### *WEST CORRIDOR.*

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No. 196.

ELIZABETH HOWLAND.

BORN 1659, DIED 1719.

BY JOHN RILEY.

*A seated figure, the size of life, seen to below the knees, facing the spectator, in a slaty-grey dress and dark yellow-brown mantle. Her under-garment is white, looped up by a band of jewels. She raises her right hand to her breast. The landscape background is very dark. Painted in the style of Lely, exhibiting a youthful slender figure and animated countenance. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



ONLY daughter and heiress of Sir Josiah Child, she was possessed of a considerable fortune. She married John Howland of Streatham in Surrey, and their only daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford, the son of William, Lord Russell, and grandson of William, fifth Earl and first Duke. Mrs. Howland appears to have held liberal views both in politics and religion, and it is to her credit that she recognised the merits of Dr. Hoadley (the opponent of Atterbury, and the representative of extreme toleration to Non-

conformity), and presented him with the living of Streatham. She took great pains with the education of her daughter, who probably owed to her mother the careful and painstaking business habits which enabled her to manage with prudence her son's estates during his long minority.

No. 195.

JOHN HOWLAND, ESQ. OF STREATHAM.

DIED 1686.

BY JOHN RILEY.

*A life-size figure, seen to below the knees, wearing a long light-coloured wig, and seated towards the left. He supports the yellow drapery, covering a blue robe, with his right hand. A distant castle appears in the background, to the left. Light admitted from the right-hand side. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



ORD of the Manor of Tooting-Bec in Surrey. Married, 1681, Elizabeth, daughter of a rich merchant, Sir Josiah Child, Bart. (No. 169). Father of Elizabeth, wife of the second Duke of Bedford. His daughter erected a marble monument to his memory in Streatham Church. The considerable estates at Streatham which were brought into the Bedford family through the marriage of Miss Howland were sold by Francis, fifth Duke, and the presentation to the living of the parish church is the only link which remains to mark the connection with the Howlands of Streatham.

No. 232.

JOHN RUSSELL, FOURTH DUKE OF  
BEDFORD, K.G.

BORN 1710, DIED 1771.

BY THOMAS HUDSON.

*A duplicate of No. 231. In a blue coat and white satin waistcoat. A good example of Hudson. Painted in strong colours. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



ECOND son of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford, and Elizabeth Howland of Streatham. Succeeded his brother in the dukedom, 1732. His son Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, was killed in the hunting-field. John, fourth Duke of Bedford was succeeded by his grandson Francis. The fifth Duke was the eldest of the three sons of the Marquess and Marchioness of Tavistock, who both died early.

The following account from Dodsley's *Annual Register*, 1800, records the sale of Bedford House, which took place two years before the death of Francis, fifth Duke:—

'May 7th.—The Duke of Bedford having disposed of the materials of Bedford House for £5 or 6000, a sale of the furniture, pictures, etc., by Mr. Christie, commenced this day, when the most crowded assemblage were gratified with a last

view of this design of Inigo Jones for the Earl of Southampton, father of the amiable relict of William, Lord Russell; from whence she dates many of her letters, published by Mr. Selwood; and resided in it till her death, 1723. The late Duke fitted up the gallery (which was the only room of consequence in the house), and placed in it Sir James Thornhill's copies of the Cartoons, which that artist was three years about; which he bought at the sale of that eminent artist's collection for £200. "St. John preaching in the Wilderness," by Raphael, fetched 95 guineas. A beautiful painting by Gainsborough of an Italian Villa, 90 guineas, etc. etc. etc. The week after were sold the double rows of lime trees in the garden, valued, one at £80, the other at £90; which are now all taken down, and the site of a new square, of nearly the dimensions of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and to be called Russell Square, has been laid out. The famous statue of Apollo, which was in the hall at Bedford House, has been removed to Woburn Abbey, and is to be placed on an eminence in the Square between the Abbey and the Tennis Court and Riding House. It originally cost 1000 guineas.'

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No. 163.

GEORGE VILLIERS, SECOND DUKE  
OF BUCKINGHAM, K.G.

BORN 1627, DIED 1687.

BY SIR PETER LELY.

*In robes and Collar of the Garter. To the waist, life size. The body is seen in front, whilst the head is turned in three-quarters to the left; eyes looking at the spectator; long yellow hair and small moustaches. The right elbow raised. Light admitted from the right-hand side. Dark brown background. A richly painted picture. Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*



GEORGE VILLIERS, second Duke of Buckingham, the husband of Mary Fairfax, was the son of the celebrated favourite of James I. and of Lady Katharine Manners, the daughter of Francis, sixth Earl of Rutland (No. 76, see vol. i. p. 203). He early espoused the cause of Charles I. in the civil wars, and, when forced to fly by adverse fortune after the death of the King, his estates being confiscated, he sold his magnificent collection of pictures and lived upon the proceeds of them 'beyond the sea.' He attached himself later to Charles II., and at Worcester, says his biographer, Brian Fairfax, 'his escape was almost as miraculous as the King's in the Royal Oak.' Part of his great estates, the manor of Helmsley and York House in the Strand, had been awarded by the Parliament to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in payment of arrears due to him, and this arrangement was in the end most favourable to Buckingham, who came over to England 'to

make love to his only daughter, a most virtuous and amiable lady.' In an evil hour for her own happiness, Mary Fairfax could not resist the charms of the 'most graceful and beautiful person that any court in Europe ever saw.' The marriage took place at Nun-Appleton, on September 7, 1657, and Abraham Cowley wrote an epithalamium on the occasion. This alliance between the daughter of one of his own Generals and a most ardent supporter of Monarchy, enraged Cromwell, who speedily consigned Buckingham to the Tower. Fairfax pleaded in vain for his release. On the death of the Protector and the abdication soon afterwards of Richard Cromwell, Buckingham regained his liberty,<sup>1</sup> and, taking up his abode in the house of his father-in-law, kept within the bounds of a reasonable economy, and behaved in all respects with propriety and moderation. After the Restoration he took to play, which reduced his estates; and the magnificence of his embassies to foreign countries, and his entertainments to magnates in his own, further diminished his means. He became plunged in the dissipated habits of the period, and his wife was often neglected. She bore, however, with patience 'those faults in him which she could not remedy,' and was known 'as a most virtuous and pious lady in a vicious age and court.' He died in 1687, and she survived him till 1704. They are both buried in the vault of the family of Villiers in Henry Seventh's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

<sup>1</sup> He was let out on parole, and entirely regained his liberty in February 1659, on Fairfax giving bail to the amount of £20,000 for his good behaviour.—*Dict. of National Biography.*

No. 164.

MARY FAIRFAX, DUCHESS OF  
BUCKINGHAM.

BORN 1638, DIED 1704.

ATTRIBUTED TO R. WALKER.

*Bust portrait, life size, within an oval; face seen in three-quarters to the right, looking towards the spectator. Hair in long ringlets, falling upon her shoulders; dark slate-coloured satin dress; crimson scarf over her left arm. No necklace. Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*



WIFE of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, to whom she was married in 1657. Only daughter of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and Anne, daughter of Horace, Lord Vere. She has been described as follows:—‘A most virtuous and pious lady, in a vicious court. If she had any of the vanities, she had certainly none of the vices of it.’ She was not gifted with personal advantages, and it was further observed, ‘had she been the most beautiful and charming of her sex, the being his wife would have been sufficient alone to have inspired him with a dislike.’ She survived her husband many years, and lies interred with him in Westminster Abbey.

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No. 260.

## UNKNOWN PORTRAIT.

BY R. PHILIPS, DATED 1731.

*Portrait, to the waist, life size, within an oval, of a youthful, smooth-faced gentleman, wearing a rich, blue-coloured coat, white buttons, and white lace necktie. His face is seen in three-quarters, turned towards the right. His hair is of dark grey, not very full, and parted in the middle over the forehead. The picture is carefully signed on the background above his right shoulder, 'R. PHILIPS, pinx., 1731.' Canvas, 29 in. by 24 in.*



THE painter of this picture appears to be Richard Philips, who was born about 1681, and died 1741. His son Charles was a very fashionable painter, and executed small whole-length figures which, like the elder Nollekens, and even Hogarth, he grouped together and called 'Conversation Pieces.' Several of these are at Windsor. His small whole-length of Lady Betty Germaine is at Knole, in the apartments still retaining her name. Charles Philips was born in 1708, and died 1747.

No. 173.

ANNE CARR, COUNTESS OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1620, DIED 1684.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

*A life-size picture, seen to the waist, wearing a yellow dress, striped with silver and trimmed with black bows. Her face is turned towards the right, and the very light hair, cut straight across the forehead, hangs like a fringe. Double pearls are attached to her ear-rings. Canvas, 28½ in. by 23 in.*



ONLY child of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and Frances Howard, daughter of the Earl of Suffolk (No. 117). Married, 1637, William Russell, afterwards fifth Earl and first Duke of Bedford. (For notice of Anne Carr, Countess of Bedford, see p. 97.)

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No. 150.

## ELIZABETH, LADY LUKE.

BY ROBERT WALKER.

*A bust portrait, life size, wearing a low-made yellow satin dress, with jewels and slashes down front. Her face is seen in three-quarters to the right, and a tress of her dark hair falls upon her right shoulder. This picture is square, and without any oval framework, as in her husband's portrait. Canvas, 29½ in. by 24 in.*



LIZABETH, Lady Luke, Wiffen<sup>1</sup> states, 'was the daughter of William Freeman of London, Merchant, and of Layston, Herts, and wife of Sir Samuel Luke; but nothing further is known of her history. As Butler makes his hero enamoured of a widow's jointure, it is no improbable supposition that she was both a widow and an heiress when she first attracted the homage of Sir Samuel Luke.'

<sup>1</sup> *Catalogue*, p. 141.

No. 149.

SIR SAMUEL LUKE.

BY ROBERT WALKER.

*Bust portrait, life size, within an oval framework of stone; face seen in three-quarters to the left, looking at the spectator; long hair, and a white lace cravat tied in fountain fashion. Light admitted from the right-hand side. Canvas, 29½ in. by 24 in.*



THE name of Sir Samuel Luke is closely connected with that of the famous satirist Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, who, on leaving Wrest, the residence of Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, in Bedfordshire, became his clerk or attendant. The family of Luke had been settled at Cople, near Bradford, for some generations. Sir Samuel took active service with the Parliamentary forces at the time of the civil wars, and became Governor of Newport-Pagnell in 1645. A series of letters from Sir Samuel Luke to the Generals of the Parliament, and other papers, are printed in the collection known as the *Ellis Letters* (vol. iv. 3rd series, p. 217). Among them is a letter from Katherine Bruges, Countess of Bedford, praying him to convey a letter to her daughter Diana, Lady Newport, who had been taken prisoner by the Puritans, and about whose safety the widowed mother was sad and anxious. The result of her appeal is not known, but it is not likely that the request of so powerful a neighbour would be disregarded. Luke was a stiff Presbyterian, and is said

to have been the original from which the character of *Hudibras* was drawn. ‘In his poem of Dunstable Downs he expressly calls Sir Samuel Luke “Sir Hudibras.”’ In Butler’s memoirs of the years 1649 and 1650, published in his posthumous works, he has given ludicrous descriptions of Sir Samuel Luke, both in prose and verse. The latter may be quoted :—

“Sir Samuel, whose very sight wou’d  
Entitle him Mirrour of Knighthood,  
Was one of those who first marched out  
To raise a regimental rout.  
Have you not seen an old baboon  
From chain broke loose, leap up and down?  
Such was our champion’s antick zeal  
For Parliament and Commonweal.”

*Ellis’ Letters*, p. 218.





## BLUE STAIRCASE





## BLUE STAIRCASE.

—♦—  
No. 210.

GEORGE BYNG, FIRST VISCOUNT  
TORRINGTON, K.B.,  
BORN 1663, DIED 1733,  
WITH HIS SON  
PATTEE, AFTERWARDS SECOND  
VISCOUNT TORRINGTON,  
BORN 1699, DIED 1747.

BY SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

*A long, square picture, with life-size figures, seen to below the knees. Lord Torrington, in a crimson suit, is seated towards the right, holding a truncheon in his right hand. His son, a boy in a blue coat, with black hat under his arm, stands beside him. A ship in full sail at sea to the right. A brilliantly coloured picture, signed 'Sr. GODFREY KNELLER, pinx., 1718.' Canvas, 57½ in. by 42 in.*



DISTINGUISHED naval commander, and father of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, who was tried and sentenced to death by court-martial in 1757. George Byng, afterwards first Viscount Torrington, began life under difficult circumstances, his father, having lost his whole fortune and estates by

speculation, was glad to obtain the post of King's Letter-boy for his son, who entered the navy at the age of fifteen. He subsequently accepted a cadetship in the Grenadiers, and served for a time with a friendly General, Kirk, who procured for him a post commission as 'lieutenant in the sea service,' and an appointment to the *Orford*. Receiving leave of absence from his regiment, he sailed for India on board the *Phænix*, and in Bombay entered into friendly relations with Sir Josiah Child (the grandfather of Elizabeth Howland, Duchess of Bedford), who was at that time a representative of the East India Company. Sir Josiah offered Byng the command of one of the Company's ships; but he declined, as 'being bred up in the King's service.' On his return to England he was appointed, on Kirk's suggestion, secret agent for the Prince of Orange, and did good service among the captains of the fleet. Resigning his commission in the army, he was appointed to the *Royal Oak*, and would have been present at the battle of La Hogue, had not his ship been delayed in the river for refitting. During the temporary disgrace of Admiral Russell (No. 209; see p. 26) he refused a post of first-captain to the joint-admirals, but accepted it from Russell when he was appointed to the Mediterranean. He served with distinction under Sir George Rooke and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and was knighted in 1704. After many vicissitudes of fortune he was named, ten years later, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under his old

chief, Admiral Russell, then Earl of Orford. In 1715 he commanded the Mediterranean fleet, and gained the victory of Cape Passaro over the Spaniards. On his return home, in 1721, he was created Baron Byng, of Southill, and Viscount Torrington, and became first Lord of the Admiralty in 1727. He held this office till his death in 1733. He is buried at Southill, in Bedfordshire. His eldest son, Pattee, who is represented with him in this picture as a boy, was born in 1699, and sat for Plymouth in 1721, and for Bedford in 1727. He held some offices of minor importance, and died in 1747. His three children, by his wife Lady Charlotte Montagu, daughter of the third Duke of Montagu, died before him, and he was succeeded by his brother George, third Viscount, whose son, the fourth Lord Torrington, was the father of Lady John Russell.

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No. 290.

## THE OAKLEY HUNT, 1859.

BY STEPHEN PEARCE.

OAKLEY HOUSE AND RIVER OUSE IN BACKGROUND.

*A long, square picture, exhibiting a wide extent of level country, crowded with mounted horsemen and hounds. Oakley House appears in the distance, to the left of the central group. The sky is cloudy, and the foreground is composed of flat tracts of clay and plain turf—no weeds, nor even stones or leafage, to give variety. Light is admitted from the right-hand side. The Duke is prominent in the middle, mounted on a white horse, standing to the left. All except two figures wear scarlet. The exceptions are Nos. 6 and 8, Mr. Whitbread and Captain Newland. The Duke, and those to the right behind him, wear tall black hats. Those to the left are in black jockey-caps.*

Painted for Colonel Higgins of Pict's Hill, who died October 15, and was buried at Turvey, October 21, 1878. This picture was bequeathed by Colonel Higgins to Hastings, ninth Duke of Bedford. It arrived at Woburn Abbey, November 2, 1878.

The following are the gentlemen represented :—

Francis, 7th Duke of Bedford.	Colonel Higgins.
Mr. Magniac.	Captain Newland.
Mr. Barnet.	Mr. Littledale.
Mr. Arkwright.	Major Magenis.
Mr. Harry Thornton.	'Tom Ball,' late huntsman.
Lord Charles Russell.	George Beers, huntsman.
Mr. Samuel C. Whitbread.	First Whip, name unknown.



SHORT extract from Sanford and Townsend's *Great Governing Families of England* touches upon the characteristics of Francis, seventh Duke of Bedford :—

'He followed much the same course of life with his father,<sup>1</sup> like him preferring agriculture and country life

<sup>1</sup> John, sixth Duke of Bedford.

to an active part in politics. The Duke, however, was understood to be a man of sound judgment in politics as well as country pursuits, and he always participated in the counsels of his younger and more distinguished brother, Lord John Russell, whose debts, incurred through his acceptance of office, he repeatedly paid—as Lord John stated to a Committee of the Commons appointed to inquire into salaries—and to whom he at last bequeathed an estate sufficient to support a new peerage. For many years the Duke, though without office, was in truth a leading member of the Cabinet—a position very rarely held by any one outside its pale. He died May 14, 1861.

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No. 305.

LADY ERMYNTRUDE SACKVILLE RUSSELL.

BORN 1856.

BY ANGELI, DATED 1877.



OUNGER daughter of Hastings, ninth Duke of Bedford, and Lady Elizabeth Sackville-West, Duchess of Bedford, eldest daughter of George, fifth Earl De La Warr.

This picture was transferred from the South Corridor to the Blue Staircase in 1891. (For notice of Lady Ermyntrude Sackville Russell, see vol. i. p. 29.)

No. 190.

LADY ANNE RUSSELL,  
 ELDEST DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM,  
 FIFTH EARL & FIRST DUKE OF BEDFORD.

DATES UNKNOWN.

BY S. VERELST.

*As a child. A full-length standing figure, smaller than life, resting her left hand on a cockatoo, and holding forth the end of her blue mantle with the other. Her naked left foot appears from beneath her long yellow gown. Rich landscape to the left. A crimson curtain falls on the other side over a square stone pedestal. Crudely painted. Inscribed on a paper at the back, 'Lady Anne Russell.' Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



ADY ANNE has already been described in Sir Peter Lely's picture, where she is represented taking some red cherries from an apron which her sister, Lady Diana, holds with both hands. (See p. 149.) Lady Anne died unmarried.

No. 183.

## PORTRAIT OF A LADY.

PAINTER UNKNOWN.

*Half-length standing figure, life size, the face seen in three-quarters to the left. Her light-brown hair is arranged in ringlets. She wears a blue scarf over her brown dress, the sleeves of which are lined with white satin, and dips her right hand in the basin of a fountain, sculptured with a Cupid and an open-mouthed monster. Her eyes are pale grey.*

No. 114.

THE CARDINAL-INFANT ARCHDUKE  
DON FERNANDO OF SPAIN.

BORN 1609, DIED 1641.

SCHOOL OF RUBENS.

*A grand equestrian portrait, life size, mounted on a white charger galloping to the right. The Archduke wears a broad-brimmed felt hat with large red feathers, and a broad-spreading white lace-edged collar descending to his shoulders. His dress is yellow, with crimson lappets streaming backwards from his shoulders. He grasps a truncheon in his right hand. The trappings of the horse are red, and on the haunches is marked, as if branded, the device of a saltire cross engrafted, with the imperial crown above it. Between the legs of the horse is seen a very rich landscape with the very low horizon such as Van Dyck, the pupil of Rubens, adopted afterwards in his portraits of Charles I. Canvas, 115 in. by 87 in.*



INFANT of Spain and Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo. He was the third son of Philip the Third, King of Spain, by Margaret, daughter of Charles, Duke of Styria. The numerous portraits extant of this prince by Rubens or his pupils bespeak the popularity which he acquired in the Low Countries, of which he was constituted Governor, by his conduct in the celebrated battle of Nördlingen, in 1634, which terminated the hopes of the Protestant princes, and, by the Peace of Prague, gave repose to the dominions of Ferdinand II. It was to assist the Austrian and Hungarian forces in this struggle that Prince Ferdinand was sent to the Imperial army by his

brother, Philip IV., at the head of a powerful body of Spanish troops, which contributed greatly to that victory. His subsequent triumphal entry into Antwerp was graced by a splendid series of allegorical subjects, painted for the occasion by the same great master.

There are fine equestrian portraits of the 'Gallant Cardinal' at Munich and at Windsor Castle. Van Dyck also painted him. Velasquez has represented the same personage in a sporting dress with astonishing individuality of character. The original picture is at Madrid.

## No. 236.

JOHN RUSSELL, FOURTH DUKE OF  
BEDFORD, K.G.

BORN 1710, DIED 1771.

BY FRANCIS COTES, R.A.

*A copy from the picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, No. 235, p. 39.  
Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



ECOND son of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford, and Elizabeth Howland of Streatham. Succeeded his brother in the dukedom, 1752.

(For notice of John, fourth Duke of Bedford, see vol. i. p. 85.)

No. 146.

ELIZABETH LEIGH, COUNTESS OF  
SOUTHAMPTON.

AFTER VAN DYCK.

*Whole-length, life-sized figure, seated towards the left; dressed in white satin, with full, round, short sleeves, and blue drapery falling upon her lap. She rests her right arm on a stone pedestal below a square open window; face seen in three-quarters to the left. Rather formal in attitude. The background and seat are plain flat stone, and destitute of drapery or hangings. The countenance much resembles that of Margaret Smith, No. 81 (see p. 114). Canvas, 86 in. by 50 in.*

The original picture in the possession of Earl Cowper is inscribed, 'Elizabeth, second Countess of Southampton.' It was exhibited in the Van Dyck Collection at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887. It is mentioned by Dr. Waagen, vol. ii. p. 85.



HIS lady was the second wife of Thomas, fourth Earl of Southampton (No. 143, vol. i. p. 266). His first wife, Rachel de Ruvigny (the mother of Rachel, Lady Russell), had two sons, but they both died young. Elizabeth Leigh was a woman of great beauty, virtue, and prudence, as became the wife of such a man as the Earl of Southampton. She was the daughter of Sir Francis Leigh, afterwards created Lord Dunsmore by Charles I., whom he served so faithfully that sixteen years later he was raised to the dignity of the Earldom of Chichester. As he had no sons, his honours would have descended (by virtue of the creation) to the sons of Lady Southampton, but four daughters only were born to her, and her father's

title became extinct after his death. One of her daughters, Elizabeth, married Josceline, only son of Algernon Sidney, tenth Earl of Northumberland (No. 148, p. 121.)

Clarendon alludes to the fact that Lord Dunsmore gained great credit at Court by the marriage of his daughter with Lord Southampton, the tried and trusted friend of King Charles I.

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No. 278.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF  
WELLINGTON, K.G.,

BORN 1769, DIED 1852,

ATTENDED BY

LORD GEORGE WILLIAM RUSSELL,

BORN 1790, DIED 1846.

BY SIR GEORGE HAYTER.

*A large equestrian picture, with figures the size of life. The Duke standing in the centre on a rocky ground, looking towards the right, rests his right hand, with the military hat and plume, on the shoulder of his brown charger, said to be Copenhagen. He wears a short white cloak over a plain dark-blue frockcoat, and a white neckcloth. Lord George William, in scarlet uniform, as if having just received orders from his commander, is seen galloping away down the hill. A richly ornamented tent is on the left, and the rest of the scene is composed of a wild, open, and mountainous country and gloomy sky. To the right appears a burning town under a heavy cannonade. Canvas, 108 in. by 93 in.*

Exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1820, with the following description : ‘Portrait of His Grace the Duke of Wellington resting by his horse Copenhagen, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Lord George William Russell.’ This picture was presented by Lady William Russell to John, sixth Duke of Bedford.



ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of Wellington, was born in 1769, and went through a long apprenticeship in the art of war in India, where his brother, Lord Mornington, was the Governor-General. The Spanish campaign, in which he took part in 1808, was disastrous, owing to the incapacity of the General, and Wellesley was appointed to the chief command after the retreat and death of the gallant Sir John Moore at Corunna. The victory of Talavera was the brilliant result. Lord William Russell (second son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford) was present on this occasion as aide-de-camp, and the scarf which he wore, through which more than one bullet had passed, is preserved at Woburn Abbey. Lord John Russell, who paid a visit to his brother in the following year in the Peninsula, has left some interesting details of the fight :—

'At Talavera the cavalry, consisting of the 23rd Dragoons and a German regiment, was ordered to charge two divisions of the enemy's infantry, moving up on the English left. Between the two armies was a very large hollow or ditch too wide to leap. The 23rd crossed it with some confusion. The German colonel, when he came to the hollow, exclaimed, "I will not kill my young men," and led his regiment back. In the meanwhile the 23rd, passing between the enemy's columns, sustained a very heavy fire. A captain and a considerable number of privates were made prisoners; the rest of the regiment turned round and galloped back as fast as

they could ; among them my brother, being accosted by a French officer with the word "Prisonnier," replied, "Pas encore," and, clapping spurs to his horse, had a desperate struggle for life. He was wounded in the side, a bullet struck his cloak, which was strapped behind him, two more bullets struck his horse in the neck and head. However, he got back, and did not long suffer from the wound.<sup>1</sup>

The incident of the prudent halt of the German colonel and the mad dash of English and Irish dragoons is given on page 402 of the second volume of Napier's *Peninsular War*. Lord John visited the batteries of Torres Vedras on this expedition, and describes his first meeting with 'the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Wellesley.' 'I had never before seen our great commander,' he writes, 'and was much struck with his piercing eyes and eagle countenance, which gave assurance of vigour and capacity.' It is needless to enlarge in these pages on the manner in which this expectation was fulfilled in the subsequent career of the great Duke of Wellington. The chief events in the life of Lord William Russell have been summed up in the following words : 'In 1811, at the battle of Barrosa, he was Aide-de-camp to Lord Lynedoch. In February 1813, he ceased to be a cavalry officer, being appointed to a majority in the 102nd Foot, and he served subsequently as Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington on several occasions ; amongst others at the battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813. He was also present at the

<sup>1</sup> *Life of Lord John Russell*, by Spencer Walpole, vol. i. p. 51.

storming of San Sebastian, and at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse, for the latter of which he received a medal. After this triumph he accompanied the British army into France. He became a Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet on April 12, 1814. In 1831 he was attached to the embassy of Sir Robert Adair, who represented England in the Netherlands during the struggle between Holland and Belgium, which ended in placing King Leopold upon the throne of the latter country. There was not only much negotiation but some fighting on that occasion, and the military experience of Lord William Russell proved a valuable adjunct to the skill in negotiation for which Sir Robert Adair had been justly celebrated. In the following year, 23rd May 1832, Lord William Russell was sent on a special mission to Lisbon, the object of which was to assist in arranging the differences which prevailed among the members of the House of Braganza, and to endeavour to restore public tranquillity. This mission was not terminated till the month of March 1834. In the month of September following his return from Portugal, he received the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to Würtemberg (his credentials were sent to him on the 10th October 1834), which he held till 20th November 1835, when he succeeded Lord Minto as British Ambassador at Berlin; and in that Court he represented the British Government until, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in September 1841, he was recalled. The letter recalling him was sent out

on 2nd November 1841. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel in 1830, and the rank of Major-General in 1841, and received the Civil Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1838 for his diplomatic services, and in 1841 the Order of Leopold of Belgium (First Class). Lord William died at Genoa, July 16th, 1846.<sup>1</sup> He married Miss Rawdon, daughter of the Hon. Theophilus Rawdon, second son of the Earl of Moira. A short memoir of this lady, whose beauty, talents, and cultivation made her a most noteworthy person in all the European Courts, was written in 1874 by Mrs. Grote, and will be quoted in the pages that follow. Their family consisted of three sons: Hastings, ninth Duke of Bedford; Odo, created Lord Ampthill in 1881; and Lord Arthur Russell.

The following correspondence will be read with interest, as the fact of the offer made to the Duke of Wellington by the King of Prussia, and his acceptance of it, is probably unknown outside the diplomatic circle in which the communications took place.

The subjoined letter is thus endorsed:—

(*Copy.*)

‘BERLIN, 27th Dec. 1889.—Prince Antoine Radziwill to  
Colonel Russell of Aden.’<sup>1</sup>

‘MY DEAR COLONEL,

I send you enclosed the letter written by  
the Duke of Wellington to Lord William Russell at the

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<sup>1</sup> Colonel Russell of Aden was at that time Military Attaché at the British Embassy, Berlin.

instigation of my father; at the time it was the wish of the King of Prussia to propose the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the German Confederation in case of war with France, consequently of the Egyptian difficulty. This negotiation was carried on privately between my late father and Lord William. Perhaps it will interest Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude to read it; you may take a copy if you like.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. RADZIWILL.'

The enclosure is endorsed thus:—

(*Copy.*)

'1841. LONDON, 30 Jan.—Duke of Wellington to Lord W. Russell *Command of Allied Forces in the event of war with France.* Will accept.'

'LONDON, 30 Jan. 1841.

'MY DEAR LORD WILLIAM,

Received last night your note of the 20th, for which I am much obliged to you.

'I sincerely hope that we may avoid the misfortune of war. But if it should befall us, I hope that I shall be able, and I shall certainly be disposed, to perform any service that may be required from me.

'In the meantime I am most flattered, and most grateful to the King of Prussia for the favourable opinion of me manifested by His Majesty, which it will be my anxious endeavour to continue to deserve. I am happy to say that I continue quite well notwithstanding the severity of the winter.—Believe me, my dear Lord, ever yours most faithfully,

(Signed) WELLINGTON.'

No. 226.

ANNE LENNOX, COUNTESS OF  
ALBEMARLE.

BORN 1703, DIED 1789.

BY MICHAEL DAHL.

*A half-length, standing figure, the size of life, in a plain white satin dress, with open neck. She raises her left hand to her breast. The body is turned towards the right, and the face, seen in three-quarters, is turned in an opposite direction, whilst the eyes are fixed on the spectator. These contrasts in position partake of the taste so generally prevalent at the close of the seventeenth century. The picture was manifestly painted by Dahl in the decline of his powers. Canvas, 48½ in. by 39 in.*



ER father, the first Duke of Richmond, was the son of King Charles II. and Louise Renée de Penancoët de Kéroualle, Duchess of Portsmouth. In 1723 she married William-Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, and became the mother of ten sons and six daughters. Her husband, a distinguished officer, was for a short time Ambassador at Paris, where he dissipated his fortune in the most reckless manner. He left his widow and family penniless at his death, which took place suddenly in Paris in 1754. Even Horace Walpole is roused to honest indignation at the selfish extravagance of the man, who 'with the most meritorious wife and sons in the world, and with near £15,000 a year from the Government, leaves not a shilling to his family.' The King, George II., gave Lady Albemarle a pension of £1200 a year, and she

received £500 as having been Lady of the Bed-chamber to Queen Caroline. On the night before his death Lady Albemarle dreamed she saw her husband and that he took leave of her. When the news was announced to her, she declared that she knew it already.

The marriage can scarcely have been a happy one, for he had forbidden her to join him in Paris, for reasons which are given by Marmontel in his *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 342. She was very proud of her sons, and especially of Lord Albemarle, who commanded the land forces at the Havannah, and of Admiral Keppel (No. 257, p. 16), then captain of a man-of-war, and who afterwards rose to the highest post. One of her daughters, Elizabeth Keppel, married Francis, Marquess of Tavistock, eldest son of the fourth Duke of Bedford (see vol. i. p. 33), and another, Caroline, became the wife of Dr. Adair (see *ante*, p. 133). Lady Albemarle lived to a great age, and appears to have retained not only her health and spirits but even her good looks very late in life. Horace Walpole frequently mentions her as looking 'very genteel' or 'surprising' at the various entertainments at which, even at an advanced age, she appeared. The trial of Admiral Keppel in 1778, which has been mentioned in the notice of his life in this volume, was for a time a source of grief and apprehension (owing chiefly, as Horace Walpole remarks, to his 'bad nerves and worse constitution'); but when the suspense was over and his triumph complete, her relief was proportionate to her anxiety. The

illuminations on the announcement of the decision in his favour, and the universal rejoicing throughout the country, were an occasion of happy excitement as she received at midnight the congratulations of her friends. She died in 1789, having survived every one of her sixteen children.

## No. 225.

WILLIAM-ANNE KEPPEL, SECOND EARL  
OF ALBEMARLE, K.G.

BORN 1702, DIED 1754.

By T. HUDSON.

*A half-length figure, the size of life, standing towards the left, wearing a scarlet coat, gold facings and lace ruffles, with the ribbon and badge of the Garter. He rests his right arm on a stone pedestal, holding a black hat under his left arm. A golden key (as Groom of the Stole) is attached by a blue ribbon to his right side. Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*

A similar picture to this, but with the figure resting on a cannon, with the battle of Fontenoy raging in the distance, is engraved by Faber after Fournier, 1749. The picture belongs to General Count van der Duyn, who sent it to The Hague, and it was spoilt in restoration.



ILLIAM-ANNE,<sup>1</sup> second Earl of Albemarle, and son of the first Earl (No. 200), was a distinguished soldier, and fought at Dettingen under George II., and under the Duke of Cumberland at Fontenoy. Though the issue of the last-named battle

<sup>1</sup> His names were derived from King William, his father's personal friend, and from Queen Anne, who stood godmother at his baptism in person.

was not successful, Albemarle won deserved eulogy for the conduct of the brigade of Guards under his command. Tradition attributes the famous colloquy between the English and French commanders which took place before the battle—('Messieurs les Gardes Françaises, tirez,' and the answer, 'Messieurs les Gardes Anglaises, tirez-vous les premiers')—to Lord Albemarle and the Duc de Biron. In *Fifty Years of my Life*, vol. i. p. 75, the late Lord Albemarle avowed his conviction that this story was 'a myth.'

The campaign against the Pretender followed, and Lord Albemarle was with the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden. In 1750 he was sent to Paris as Ambassador, and discharged his difficult duty at that post with ability. His manner of living was very magnificent, and he expended the whole of his own and his wife's income in extravagant display. He was, however, much appreciated by the French. Marmontel, in his *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 342, says that he united in his own character the best qualities of the French and English nations. His ability and bravery cannot be questioned; some other considerations lead one to modify the very favourable opinion of the French writer. He died very suddenly in 1754, and was succeeded by his son, the hero of the taking of The Havannah in later days, and the youthful Aide-de-camp of the Duke of Cumberland in early life. Another of his sons was Admiral Keppel, of whom a notice is to be found at p. 16; and his daughter Elizabeth married Francis, Marquess of Tavistock.

No. 312.

LADY ELIZABETH SACKVILLE-WEST,  
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD.

BORN 1818.

BY GORDIGIANI IN 1890.



LDEST daughter of George, fifth Earl De La Warr: married, January 18, 1844, Francis Charles Hastings Russell, afterwards ninth Duke of Bedford. (See p. 86.)

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No. 304.

## LADY ELA MONICA SACKVILLE RUSSELL.

BORN 1854.

BY THE HON. HENRY GRAVES.



LDER daughter of Hastings, ninth Duke of Bedford, and Lady Elizabeth Sackville-West, Duchess of Bedford, eldest daughter of George, fifth Earl De La Warr.

This picture was transferred from the South Corridor to the Blue Staircase in 1891.



LADY ELIZABETH SACKVILLE WEST,  
Duchess of Bedford.

BORN 1813.

*By Gordigiani.*







FREDERICK WILLIAM,  
Viscount Villiers.

BORN 1734.                    DIED 1743.

*By Isaac Whood and John Woolton.*

No. 221.

FREDERICK WILLIAM, VISCOUNT  
VILLIERS.

BORN 1734, DIED 1742.

BY ISAAC WHOOD AND JOHN WOOTTON.

*As a boy. Whole-length figure, the size of life, standing by a brown dog, and holding a black string which is attached to the dog's collar. A small whip is in his right hand. He wears a grey coat and red waist-coat, and a collar with frill round the neck. To the right, in the distance, is a bust on a pedestal under an arch. These were painted by Wootton. Signed 'Whood, P't.' Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



HE child represented in this picture died at eight years of age. The Prince of Wales and Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, were sponsors at his baptism. His mother, Ann, daughter of Scroop, Duke of Bridgewater, married first Wriothesley, third Duke of Bedford, who died at the early age of twenty-four, leaving her without children. She married secondly, in 1733, William, third Earl of Jersey, and had two sons, Frederick and George. The latter succeeded his brother as Lord Villiers in 1742. A notice of Lady Jersey is given in vol. i. p. 70.

No. 193.

WRIOTHESELEY RUSSELL, SECOND DUKE  
OF BEDFORD, K.G.

BORN 1680, DIED 1711.

SIR GODFREY KNELLER.

*As a boy aged 5½ years. A full-length standing figure, in lilac and green drapery over a blue cuirass, imitating the antique Roman military costume. He rests his left arm on a red earthen vase with orange flowers growing out of it. His left leg is bare. Landscape seen beyond a balustrade to the left. A rich-toned and finely painted picture; a good specimen of the artist. Signed on the red vase—‘Ætatis sue 5½. G. Kneller fec.’ Canvas, 49 in. by 39 in.*



ONLY son of William, Lord Russell (who was beheaded in 1683), and grandson to the first Duke; married, 1695, Elizabeth Howland of Streatham, at which time, in consideration of the large fortune that would devolve upon Miss Howland, Lord Russell was created Baron Howland of Streatham. When his grandfather was raised to the Dukedom in 1694, Lord Russell became Marquess of Tavistock. He succeeded his grandfather as second Duke of Bedford in 1700, and was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1703. His death resulted from an attack of small-pox. This Duke, according to Pennant (*Journey from Chester to London*, page 352), built Covent Garden Church, and was known as the Good Duke. A notice of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford, is given in vol. i. p. 65.



WRIOTHESELEY RUSSELL,

Second Duke of Bedford, K.G. As a boy aged  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years.

BORN 1690.

DIED 1711.

*By Sir Godfrey Kneller.*







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